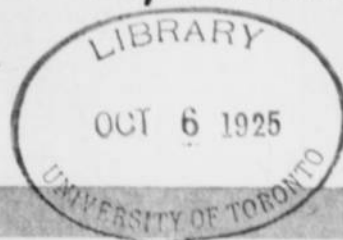


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000 September 30, 1925



SORTING PICKLING ONIONS IN OLD KILDONAN

[Photo by Edith B. Watson]

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

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(Print name and address plainly.)

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New Invention Saves Millions

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Hudson Bay Railway

Before this appears in print the annual meeting of the south-eastern Saskatchewan division of the On-to-the-Bay Association will have been held, and arrangements made to carry out an aggressive campaign, in connection with the coming general election, in favor of the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. If the object of the association is to be attained, quick action will be necessary, and every candidate who comes before the electorate should be pledged to the hilt for vigorous, decisive and effective action if elected to parliament, so that, whoever wins, we may be sure of this matter being pushed to the limit in parliament; and when we say the limit, we mean the limit, no half-way house this time.

Drafting the Winter Program

Preparations are at present being made for the issue of the usual winter program, commencing, as in former years, in the early part of November and continuing to the end of March. While the forms of the meetings and subjects of debate have not yet been definitely fixed, it may be said that the program will be made as varied and interesting as possible.

The debates will probably include such subjects as the Promotion of Permanent Peace, Abolition or Reform of the Senate, The Amalgamation Question, Bank Act Amendment, Nationalization of the Medical Profession, The Abolition of Party Government, etc. Provision will also be made for junior programs, community singing, and other interesting features.

If taken up in the proper spirit the winter program can be made one of the most valuable means of education, as well as providing opportunities for social intercourse, and we hope to see the program largely adopted throughout the province.

Organizing the Poultry Pool

On October 1, the time allowed for withdrawals from the Poultry Pool, will expire, and we are hoping to see it expire without any withdrawals having to be recorded. The Poultry Pool is going forward, so there is no sound reason why any contract signer should wish to withdraw from the pool.

At the present time there are two organizers, Messrs. Boyd and Reoch, in the southern part of the province lining up the various municipalities, in which work they are meeting with good success. H. L. Turner, of Cupar, is taking over the work in the north eastern section, and Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Selby will line up the north-western portion of the province. As soon as this preliminary work is completed an intensive campaign will be at once opened with a view to putting the pool over the top by the middle of November at latest.

The Robertson Shield Contest

With the formation of a Junior Club by the Merrington G.G.A., all of the three leading locals in last year's competition for the Robertson Shield have now succeeded in establishing what may be described as the three wheels of the movement—the local, the Women's Section, and the Junior Club. Each one has also an increased membership over last year, and is showing greater activity in other directions as well. It is evident, therefore, that the competition between these three locals is going to be very keen. A number of other locals are also in the running, and we are hoping to see some of these make great strides, and run Merrington—the present holders of the shield—Neville and Cobourg, a "neck-to-neck race" for the prize. Merrington is very proud of the shield, and while the members would like to hold it for another year, we have no doubt they will prove just as good losers if any other local can beat them. Why should not your local be the one?

Alberta

Little Bow Convention

Thirty-two delegates, representing 14 locals, were in attendance at the Little Bow Provincial Constituency U.F.A. Association convention at Lomond. O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., who referred to the development of a sense of responsibility in public affairs, and J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general, were the speakers.

Mr. Brownlee dealt with provincial affairs, showing in some detail various economies that had been effected by the present administration, and improvements that had been made. The Land Titles Offices in Edmonton and Calgary were cited as instances where service is now being given at about 25 per cent. less cost than in 1921. Mr. Brownlee mentioned the saving made by having Calgary auditors audit the Calgary liquor stores accounts, instead of an Edmonton firm. Some other achievements of the government referred to were: expense reduced in provincial police department and liquor enforcement work; consolidation of police work; King's printer expenses reduced; telephone service increased while operating expenses were reduced; insurance rate on telephone branch reduced; cost of construction provincial railways reduced; process of ascertaining succession duties simplified; co-operative marketing developed; preferential ballot and transferable vote introduced; steps taken to find markets in the Orient for farm products; helped secure reduction of 10 per cent. on grain rates to West; tried to get Canadian people to buy coal at home instead of importing; put into effect first scientific road building program for complete marketing highway system of province; effort extending over several years to secure natural resources; improved public health and public school services from year to year; enacted tax recovery law by which lands revert to municipalities, and are no longer bought up by speculators.

Paul Frederick was elected as president, the former president, Donald Sinclair, having refused to stand for re-election on the ground that he was also president of the Federal Constituency Association. W. H. Miller was elected vice-president, and the former secretary, H. Renkenberger, was re-elected.

Craigmyle District Convention

National control of currency and credit was advocated in a resolution carried by the recent convention, in Delia, of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association. The convention also asked for safety gates at railway crossings, where necessary; asked for amendment of the Municipal Act to enable farmers to appear before the municipal council to show reason why their lands should not be put under the caveat; advocated the reduction of the penalty on unpaid taxes from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent.; instructed delegates to the wheat pool convention to press for the control and operation by the pool of their own country elevator facilities; asked for the bonding of all lawyers handling trust funds; urged that the government graders at the various creameries test as well as grade the cream.

Mrs. Parly's new Community of Property Act was discussed at some length, but no definite action was taken.

G. A. Forster, M.L.A., gave an address dealing with the spring session of the provincial legislature, and replied to a great number of questions from the delegates. He was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, following which the meeting adjourned.

Peace River Convention

At the annual convention of the Peace River Provincial Constituency Association, held in Spirit River, recently, the following officers were elected: President, W. F. Bredin,

Bredin; vice-president, E. H. Keith, Scenic Heights; secretary, Geo. F. Peck, Spirit River; directors: Wm. Johnston, Waterhole; Robt. E. Lee, Berwyn; Mr. Hopkins, Lake Saskatchewan; Frank Turner, Grande Prairie.

A resolution was passed favoring the leasing of the E.D. and B.C. Railway to the Canadian National rather than to the Canadian Pacific Railways.

New Locals

Will Fay is president and Arthur Guilbault, secretary of Flat Lake local, near St. Paul. This local was reorganized lately.

Willow Park local, Donalds, has been organized. The elected officers are Lewis C. Halseth and Jennie M. Whitehorn.

Summerdale local, in the Westlock district, was organized by H. Critchlow, of Barrhead. G. A. Fluet and S. Blackwell are the officers.

Mrs. H. A. Wolfe and Mrs. Wm. Burns are the officers of the reorganized Three Hills U.F.W.A. local.

Manitoba

U.F.M. Notes

The new Ruthenian U.F.M. local at Olha, in the Rosburn district is progressing well. Recent activity is manifest in the number of members which they have secured, \$18 membership fees being forwarded to the Central office of the U.F.M. This local is also ordering stationery and membership books preparatory to the putting on of an active program for the fall and winter months. The secretary of the local is D. P. Kowal.

R. H. Gallaway, the secretary of the Lisgar district U.F.M. reports that for some time the livestock shipping service in that district has not been satisfactory to the farmers, hence they reorganized their co-operative livestock shipping association, with H. Strang as president, and R. H. Gallaway, secretary. Mr. French, of Greenway, secured the contract by virtue of lowest tender, namely 62 cents per 100 pounds, Winnipeg weight, which includes insurance. His duties are to secure and take to Winnipeg, all cars shipped under the auspices of the association. By the patronage of all stock shippers, the farmers hope to build up an entirely satisfactory financial business.

The Silverton United Farm Women have been busy preparing for the needy during the last few meetings of the local, and Central office is in receipt of a beautiful baby's layette sent by this local for some deserving mother. Mrs. W. H. Breton, the treasurer, has also forwarded membership dues for three new members, which shows that even during the harvest season, these women are actively carrying on U.F.W.M. work.

During the summer months, several deserving relief cases have come to the attention of the U.F.W.M. locals in the Dauphin district. In each case these locals responded and received letters of appreciation in reply. Especially were the family who were burnt out thankful to receive the parcel that was collected under the direction of Miss Jennie Strang, former U.F.W.M. director of the Dauphin district.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 145M Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Read the Classified Column

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ADVERTISING RATES

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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Tariff in the Last Parliament

Liberal promises when in Opposition and performances when in power

THE Liberal party was returned to power on December 6, 1921, on a platform which contained the following plank on the tariff:

"That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: First—Diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; second—reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

"That, to these ends, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm implements and machinery; farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and partly dressed lumber, gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net twines and fishermen's equipments; cements and fertilizers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same.

"That a revision downwards of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries) as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same.

"That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

"And the Liberal party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power."

In addition the platform renewed the Liberal policy of reciprocity with the United States, and expressed the hope that a favorable moment would come when the governments of the two countries would come to an arrangement for a reciprocal tariff.

Resolution of 1920

This platform was adopted at a Liberal convention held in 1919. The Liberal party was in opposition, and in accordance with the platform, in the House of Commons, on May 18, 1920, Hon. W. S. Fielding moved a resolution, seconded by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, which contained the following:

"That in view of the continued increase in the high cost of living, of the greatly increased burden of taxation, of the hardship which many of the people suffer from those causes, and the unrest naturally arising therefrom; and in view of the desirability of adopting measures to increase production and effect such relief to consumers and producers as may be within the power of parliament, the House is of opinion that pending a wider revision of the tariff, substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation should be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: First—diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; second—reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous

development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country."

Resolution of 1921

The Liberals returned to the attack on the Conservative tariff policy in the following session. On May 10, 1921, the following resolution was moved by Hon. W. S. Fielding and seconded by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King:

"The House regrets that after repeated assurances by the government of an intention to have a revision of the customs tariff and after a protracted enquiry extending from ocean to ocean by a committee of cabinet ministers, the government has made no proposals for a reduction of the tariff:

"That, while recognizing that existing financial requirements of the Dominion demand the maintenance of a customs tariff the House is unable to concur in the declarations by the government that the tariff should be based on the principle of protection; the tariff is a tax and the aim of legislation should be to make taxation as light as circumstances will permit;

"That the aim of the fiscal policy of Canada should be the encouragement of industries based on the natural resources of the country, the development of which may reasonably be expected to create healthy enterprise, giving promise of enduring success;

"That such changes should be made in the customs duties as may be expected to reduce the cost of living and to reduce also the cost of implements of production required for the efficient development of the natural resources of the Dominion;

"That while keeping this end clearly in mind the House recognizes that in any readjustment of the tariff that may take place regard must be had to existing conditions of trade and changes made in such a manner as will cause the least possible disturbance of business."

The plank in the Liberal platform of

1919, and these resolutions moved in the House of Commons contained the Liberal policy on the tariff, and they were emphasized by Liberal speakers during the election campaign of 1921. Premier King during that campaign stated that the Liberal platform of 1919 was a chart for the guidance of the party, but he laid it down positively that the Liberal policy was a tariff for revenue only.

King's First Tariff

The Liberals were returned to power in 1921, and on the opening of parliament in March, 1922, the speech from the throne contained the following paragraph:

"You will be invited to consider the expediency of making some changes in the customs tariff. While there are details of revision the consideration of which will require time and care that are not at present available there are features of the tariff which it is felt may properly be dealt with during the present session."

Mr. Fielding's first budget of the new government introduced in the House on May 23, 1922, contained a number of changes in the tariff. Certain regulations relating to the stamping and marketing of goods and of methods of valuation for duty were repealed and reductions in the tariff were made affecting about 50 items. A reduction of 2½ per cent. was made on mowing machines, harvesters, binders, reapers, cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seeders, drills, manure spreaders, weeders, plows and threshing machines. A reduction of 5 per cent. was made on milking machines, vegetable grading machines, and a number of other agricultural implements. Reductions of 2½ per cent. were made on a number of items under the British preferential tariff, these including cotton fabrics, cotton clothing, flannels, woollen fabrics and clothing, knitted goods, boots and shoes, cotton blankets, rubber clothing

and window shades. Dairy tin hollow ware was reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff and 5 per cent. under the general tariff. Mr. Fielding referred in his speech to the government having made a move toward reopening negotiations with the United States for reciprocity, but he was not able to say at that time what the result of the move would be.

Conservative Amendment

Sir Henry Drayton, on behalf of the Conservative opposition, moved an amendment to the budget resolution, seconded by Mr. Meighen, containing the following:

"That the Liberal party having been returned to power, the budget proposals of the finance minister now brought down constitute on the part of the government an utter failure to implement such pledges by legislation;

"That the making of such solemn pledges, the utilization of them to secure support and their flagrant violation after the attainment of office reveal a disregard of political honesty and tendency to lower the standard of public life."

Progressive Amendment

A second amendment to the budget resolution was made by Hon. T. A. Crerar, seconded by R. A. Hoey, as follows:

"That the Liberal party having been returned to power the budget proposals of the finance minister now brought down based as they are mainly on the principle of protection in respect of the tariff are wholly inadequate to implement such pledges by legislation.

"That while recognizing that changes in fiscal policy should be made in such a way as to give industries affected a reasonable opportunity of readjustment, this House is of the opinion that the principle of protection as a basis for fiscal policy in Canada is unsound and not in the best interests of the Dominion."

Mr. Crerar's resolution was ruled out of order by the Speaker, and Mr. Fielding's budget was carried by 119 to 101. A number of the Progressives voted for the amendment of Sir Henry Drayton and the majority of them voted against the budget.

Tariff Stability

The speech from the throne on the opening of parliament in 1923, contained no references to the tariff. "We are not making any changes in the details of the customs tariff," Hon. W. S. Fielding stated in his budget speech on May 11, 1923. "Business men" he said "do not like to be always threatened with changes in the tariff" and "it is desirable that something like an assurance of tariff stability should be given to business men." Referring to trade relations with the United States he stated that the government was still anxious to work for reciprocity in tariffs and this was the more desirable in view of the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber tariff which operated to the disadvantage of Canada. Accordingly the following clause was included in the amendment to the tariff act:

"The governor-in-council may authorize any minister of the crown to enter into negotiations with any authorized representative of the government of the United States with a view to the

Continued on Page 18

Announcement

A New Serial to be run in The Guide A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marion Keith

Fewer pages of history provide better material for fiction than those which relate the story of the discovery and settlement of our own prairie provinces. This is the setting of The Guide's next serial story. Out of the tangled skein of the struggle for power between rival factors, the love of a man for a maid, the steadfastness of Charles Edward Stuart, a new recruit in the ranks of "The Gentlemen Adventurers Trading Into Hudson Bay," and the political turmoil culminating in the usurpation of power by Louis Riel, the author weaves a tale which will appeal to every westerner. They were a race of iron men—those old Hudson Bay factors. Frequently they sought to consolidate their power by the matrimonial alliances of their half-breed daughters. And woe to the junior officer who withstood these designs on the part of his chief. Stuart preferred the price of disfavor because he had plans of his own. Read every instalment from the first and see how his plans fare under the stress of circumstance. The story begins in the next issue of The Guide, October 7.

Sask. Pool Elevator Policy

THAT the pool must acquire adequate grain-handling facilities for the handling of pool grain in accordance with the pool method of marketing and that such facilities should be acquired without the precipitation of a conflict with the two farmer-owned companies, always keeping in view the interest of the pool members, is the declared policy of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool as contained in a statement issued by the pool board last Thursday. It was also announced that the pool had passed the objective of 9,000,000 acres in the drive for additional wheat contracts, the figures at that date being 67,000 contracts covering 9,018,251 acres.

The statement issued by the board is as follows:

At the first meeting of the permanent board of directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, held last fall, the policy was laid down, that in order that the pool might function to the best advantage, it would be necessary to have complete control over the direction of its wheat.

In order to guarantee control of direction the board decided that it would be necessary at the earliest possible moment to control the facilities through which pool grain is handled.

Today, approximately 70 per cent of the wheat acreage, in addition to a substantial percentage of the total acreage seeded to coarse grains is under contract to the Saskatchewan Pool.

The situation as it exists today is that the pool controls the majority of the wheat grown in the province, but the facilities through which the grain is handled are controlled by interests which are opposed to the pool method of marketing; interests whose sole concern lies in making profit through a system of marketing or dumping, which, in the opinion of the pool, is opposed to the best interests of the producers.

Again, perhaps, the most important point of contact between the farmer and his marketing machinery is the country elevator at which he delivers his grain. It is important that the pool should have its own elevators to accept delivery of grain from its membership, and that the agent who is the connecting link between the membership and the marketing machinery should be in complete sympathy with the pool method of marketing and responsible to no one but the pool. These are some of the considerations which influenced the board in arriving at its decision to acquire control of country elevators.

No Conflict with Farmer Co's.

Together with this decision the board took into consideration the fact that there are two large elevator companies doing business in Saskatchewan already owned by the farmers of the province—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the United Grain Growers.

In view of the fact that these two companies have been brought to their present commanding position by the farmers of this province themselves, the pool board decided that for the first year at least there should be no conflict between the pool program of acquiring elevator facilities and the companies, so far as duplicating the country handling facilities is concerned. The board was anxious that nothing should be done which would destroy the value of the physical grain-handling machinery which the farmers (who are, in the main, pool members), had so painstakingly built up.

It is the opinion of the board, however, that the pool must acquire its own warehousing facilities at every shipping point in Saskatchewan at the earliest possible moment, so that such facilities may be operated under a policy in complete accord with the pool method of marketing.

Points for Pool Elevators

The pool is anxious to pursue a policy that will avoid any conflict with the two farmer-owned companies which have been built up at great expense. We believe these facilities are valuable and are just as much required under

the pool system as under the old. For these reasons the pool board decided to build or acquire elevators at points where there was a minimum of 10,000 acres under contract to the pool, except at those points where the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company or the United Grain Growers were already established. Where these companies had elevators in operation, the board decided that there should be a minimum of 30,000 acres under contract before a pool elevator would be acquired. It is obvious that one elevator alone could not handle the business of this volume of acreage in a normal crop year.

In adopting this policy the pool board has shown its keen desire to preserve harmony in the farmers' movement and pave the way for the complete unity of the commercial organizations in the movement.

By its decision to avoid securing elevators at points where these companies were located, unless there were 30,000 or more acres under contract the pool refrained from acquiring elevators at many of the most profitable points in the province, as the great majority of these points represented the largest volume of acreage.

In conformity with the policy outlined above the pool has now made a definite start in the ownership of pool elevators, having acquired some 86 houses in its first year of operation.

It is the intention of the pool to continue acquiring country elevators until pool facilities for handling grain exist at every shipping point in the province.

Indirection of Unity

It is the sincere hope of the pool board that in the carrying out of this policy such developments will take place between the two large farmer-owned elevator companies and the pool as will make impossible any conflict in carrying out the policy of building up a system of country elevators operating in conformity with the pool method of marketing.

A special agreement with these two companies for the handling of the 1925 crop has been made. The pool board believes that this is one step forward in the direction of unity. It is perhaps as far as the officials of these companies can go at the present time without further instructions from their shareholders.

As stated above, however, the great majority of the grain grown in the province of Saskatchewan today will be marketed under the pool method, and the pool board feels that it would be derelict in its duty were it not to make provision for securing handling facilities which will be used solely for the purpose of handling the grain of those farmers who believe the pool method of co-operative marketing is the only scientific method so far evolved for the marketing of farm products.

Sapiro Loses Suit

The action of Aaron Sapiro against the Star and Phoenix of Saskatoon and the Leader of Regina, was withdrawn from the jury by Mr. Justice McDonald, at Regina, on September 22.

He upheld the argument of H. J. Symington, K.C., for the defendants, that the comment in the newspapers was fair comment upon a matter of extreme public importance, and that the plaintiff had failed to prove malice.

Going Up

An Englishman went to a baseball game, and both sides made one run each during the first inning. The Englishman watched the scoreboard intently, as each team failed to make a run in the next two innings. The game had gone sixteen innings, and the figure one and the zeros following had left their impression on the mind of the Englishman. Going down the street after the game, a small boy stopped him and asked what the score was. "Oh," said the Englishman, "I lost all track of the game; it's way up in the millions."

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 30, 1925

King and Meighen

We are to have the pleasure of entertaining, here on the prairies, in the next few days, Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada, and the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, former prime minister of Canada. Both of them are coming out to display their political wares to the electors of the prairie provinces, and to explain how the welfare of Canada can best be advanced by voting for their respective parties. It is well to look over the political wares which they are purveying.

On the tariff question Mr. Meighen wants a high tariff wall around Canada which will raise the cost of living and the cost of production for the prairie farmer, without bringing any advantage in return. He would have a tariff commission that would help to work out a scientific tariff, whatever that would mean. Mr. King says he believes in a lower tariff, but he is going to make sure that every protected industry will retain good and ample protection, and he is going to have a tariff advisory board to assist in working out this result. The difference between the tariff policies of Mr. Meighen and Mr. King is the same as the difference between tweedle-dee and tweedledum.

On the immigration question Mr. King and Mr. Meighen have used a large volume of words in abusing each other, but neither of them offers the slightest suggestion of an immigration policy that will assist in bringing to Canada desirable immigrants of the right type.

On the transportation question both the leaders of the old parties are pretty much at sea. Mr. Meighen will give the Railway Commission full power to fix freight rates, and would throw the Crow's Nest rates on wheat and flour overboard, withdrawing the last vestige of protection to the prairie provinces. However, he admits that the tariff bears unjustly on the maritimes and the prairie provinces, and would have freight rates lowered on that account and a bonus paid to the railway companies. In other words, he will tax the people of the prairies in order to reduce their freight rates. Mr. King says he is going to force the two railway companies to get together and co-operate in order to effect economies of operation. On lake and ocean rates Mr. Meighen has nothing to offer. Mr. King is going to break the ocean combine somehow or other, but he has not any suggestion of how it can be done. After the recent fiasco on the Petersen contract, and the worse fiasco in attempting to control lake freight rates a couple of years ago, it is perhaps just as well that Mr. King does not promise too much.

On Senate reform Mr. King doesn't know just what he wants or if so he keeps it a dark secret. He talks about a provincial conference and about curbing the Senate, and about appointing Liberals who will assist in reform. He knows very well, however, that the chief bulk of his supporters down East are opposed to Senate reform, and we suspect that his reforming of the Senate will work out about the same as it did with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden. On Senate reform Mr. Meighen offers nothing.

On the building of the Hudson Bay Railway Mr. Meighen and Mr. King have the same policy. They are both going to build it, but they are absolutely certain that they are not going to build it immediately, nor

in fact are they going to build it in time to be of interest to the farmers now growing grain in this country. They have both violated their party pledges.

We believe the above is a pretty fair and accurate description of the political wares which Mr. King and Mr. Meighen are going to offer to the voters here on the prairies to induce them to withdraw their support from the Progressive candidates. It is doubtful if there has been a time in the history of Canada when the leaders of the two old parties had so little to offer to the electors. Never were the two old political parties so entirely bankrupt in statesmanship as today. There is only one safe course for the prairie elector to pursue, and that is to elect Progressive candidates who will stand up for a square deal for the prairie provinces against both the Liberal and Conservative parties.

A Renewed Challenge

At Killerton Park, near Exeter, 30,000 English farmers from four counties met on September 17 to hear a speech on land reform. The speaker was the versatile and undaunted Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, and the speech was one that must have awakened in the minds of the majority of the audience memories of the stirring fight, four years before the war, over the speaker's first budget, which, in his own words, was devised to "raise money to wage implacable warfare against poverty and squalidness," and which led to the first reform of the House of Lords. They might also remember that it was a government of which he was the head, which, after the war, erased from the statute book the first instalment of the land reform contained in that budget.

Once again Mr. Lloyd George has issued a challenge to the powerful landed interests of England. The landowners, he said, have forfeited their right of possession of the land because of their inefficiency and selfishness, which had resulted in a serious decline in British agriculture. He proposed that the government acquire all farm land and pay the present owners an annual rent based on the land's real economic value. The land would be rented to the actual farmers, who would be guaranteed security of tenure as long as they properly cultivated the land, but who would be deprived of their tenancy if they failed to make the best use of it. In addition he proposed a system of government credit to enable the farmers to efficiently equip their farms.

This land reform, Mr. Lloyd George believes, as he believed 15 years ago, would practically solve the problem of unemployment, and make the British people independent of foreign food supplies. If as many men were employed on the land, proportionately, as were employed in Belgium, he said, there would be 2,000,000 more agricultural laborers in England, or about 700,000 more workers than were at present in the ranks of the unemployed. Given the increased production which would follow from a more intensive and more efficient cultivation, a great part of the present food imports, amounting to about \$2,000,000,000 annually, would be produced at home, while millions of acres could be reclaimed for afforestation, and the import of timber correspondingly reduced.

Mr. Lloyd George has proposed nothing new. The farmers of England do not want to buy their land; they have repeatedly stated that all they want is security of

tenure and compensation for improvements. Fifteen years ago Mr. Lloyd George put forward proposals which for many years had been urged by the more moderate of the land reformers. He is back to that position today, and it cannot be denied that there is a vast amount of truth in the contention that with a more efficient cultivation the land of England can feed more than it feeds now. Whether Mr. Lloyd George can unite the sadly divided Liberal party on his land policy, remains to be seen; but it can readily be understood that he has not only issued a challenge to the Conservative party, but has produced a counter-move in agricultural policy to that of the Labor party. His speech at Exeter should have some interesting political results.

Business is Improving

It is pretty general comment throughout Canada now, that business is improving somewhat and that the prospect for the future is decidedly more encouraging. Mr. King will no doubt claim this is due to the fiscal policy of the Liberal government. Mr. Meighen will no doubt claim that business should be improving still more rapidly, but that it requires a Conservative administration to bring it about. As a matter of fact there is just one important factor that is responsible for improving the business situation. That factor is the 375,000,000 or more bushels of wheat which is now being threshed and shipped from the prairie farms at a price which promises some margin over the cost of production. This 375,000,000 bushel crop of wheat will do more to improve business conditions than either Mr. King or Mr. Meighen, or both of them together, could accomplish. It will put in circulation an enormous volume of money which will percolate through the channels of trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and will assist in putting thousands of factories and business establishments on their feet.

The wheat crop of the prairie provinces is far and away the greatest single factor in the commercial life of Canada, and if next year there could be produced a 450,000,000 bushel crop at a price which would allow a decent margin over the cost of production, business in Canada would boom. Yet both Mr. King and Mr. Meighen have little regard for this fact, and have no intention whatever of assisting in producing such a desirable situation by lowering the cost of production and the cost of living. Meantime business conditions are slowly but steadily improving, thanks to the industry of the farmers on these prairies.

Canada's Immigration Policy

Ever since the war the Dominion government and both railway companies have been spending enormous sums of money on immigration, but Canada is getting comparatively few immigrants, while we are steadily losing settlers to the United States. Nobody knows what our national immigration policy amounts to, and it seems to be an impossibility to discover the future immigration policy of the government. Mr. King declares that Mr. Meighen, by imitating the raven and croaking about hard times, is driving people out of Canada. Mr. Meighen, with an equally statesmanlike attitude, replies that Mr. King's policy of reducing the tariff has caused some 2,000 factories to close, and that their employees have been forced to go to the United States to earn a living. Both these statements by

these eminent gentlemen are largely political bunk of the first order. The government has not had any immigration policy, and has not had any minister of immigration on the job, and has been maintaining restrictions that have made it very difficult for immigrants to come to Canada. In his election address, Mr. King says that new arrangements have been made with both railway companies that will facilitate immigration of the right type. Let us hope that this promise will bear fruit. The railways will, no doubt, bring immigrants if the government gives them a chance. But what is the government going to do? Has it abdicated? It is noticeable that Mr. Gordon, the newly-appointed minister of immigration, is making political speeches in Eastern Canada, and talking about everything else except immigration.

As a matter of fact the immigration policy of the government and the two railway companies is entirely too costly and ineffective. Instead of having three such organizations spending millions of money and duplicating services all over the United States, Great Britain and Europe, there should be one and only one organization whose sole duty it would be to bring desirable immigrants to Canada, and assist them after they have arrived here. That is the only businesslike way of handling a problem such as immigration, which will be an important factor in the development of Canada for many years to come. The Canada Colonization Association in which the government and the two railway companies co-operated for a short time, was the beginning of an excellent system, and a little better spirit of co-operation would have enabled it to continue. Canada can never entirely come into its own until it has a much larger population within its borders. We need immigration, but we

need the right type of immigration, and there is opportunity for new settlers in Canada equal to that offered by any other country, and better than that offered by most. The immigration problem has been played with by the government ever since the war. It is time now for a real policy.

Railway Freight Rates

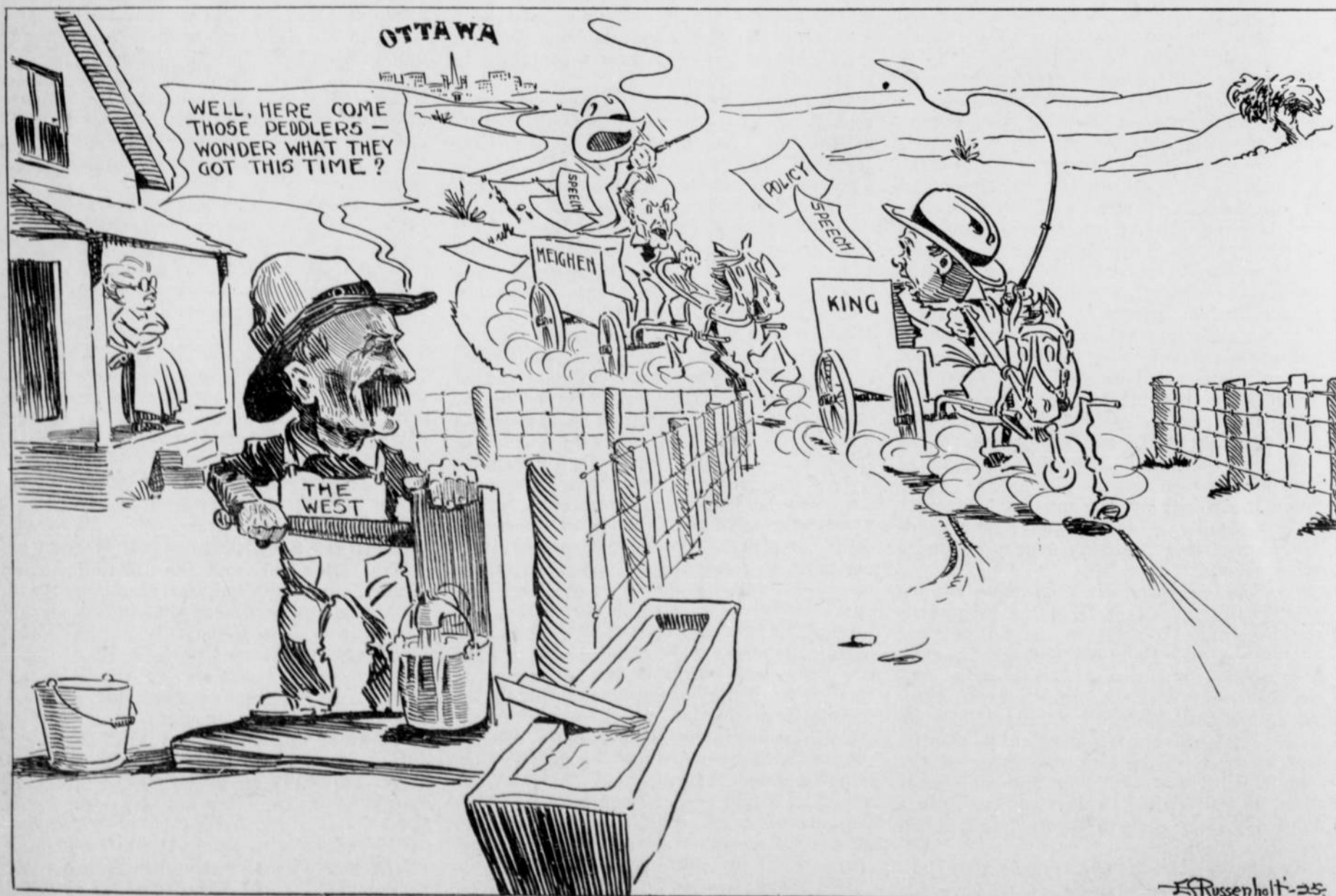
Premier King, in his election address, proposes something new in the matter of railway transportation. He proposes, if he has a strong government and a mandate from the people, to put in a system of railway service control. Through his system, by establishing joint use of the facilities of both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, he proposes to work out improvements for the benefit of the public. He expresses himself in opposition to monopolizing all the railways in Canada under the government, or in allowing them to be monopolized under the C.P.R. In this general policy Mr. King is expressing a view that is, we believe, popular with most of the people of Canada. There should be great saving effected by co-operative effort between the two railways. If they decline to co-operate it is in the interest of the nation that they should be forced to get together and work out economies for the reduction of expenditures. However, we mustn't overlook the fact that Mr. King on his western trip a year ago was quite outspoken in his declarations on the matter of equalizing freight rates and seeing that the West was given full justice. In implementing this promise in parliament later, he made a very poor start when he wiped out the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, which was the only protection which the West had against high freight rates. He left the West entirely at the mercy of the Railway Commission in

the matter of freight rates, except on wheat and flour, and past experience at the hands of the Railway Commission has not been satisfactory. It is rather curious that Mr. King should have waited until the eve of an election to hold out this promise of a new railway policy. He has made a pretty poor fist of fulfilling pre-election promises.

Making It Unanimous

Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P. for South-east Grey, the first and only woman member of the House of Commons, told her constituents, when they re-nominated her a few days ago, that she "was a fool" to pledge herself four years ago to accept only \$2,500 of the \$4,000 sessional indemnity, and that if she is returned again, she will collect the full sum. It costs a lot to live in Ottawa, she said, and besides she might have spent the \$6,000 she has contributed to the public treasury in ways that would have brought a better direct return.

Ah well, Miss Macphail is not the first to discover that the position of M.P. makes demands that put a considerable strain upon the best of intentions, and that pledges rashly given are often hard to redeem. Only it is not often that politicians are so honest about their pledges. They don't as a rule confess that they were foolish in giving them; the system is to say that they still stand by the principle, but circumstances must be taken into consideration, and nothing done that would disrupt the fabric of the constitution. The constitution is a great bulwark to the politician who is in trouble over his pledges. Without it he would be in a sad state. Anyhow, Miss Macphail will collect her full indemnity if she is returned, and there will be unanimity on the question of salaries in the next House of Commons, and that will be the only thing on which there will be unanimity.



The Rival Spell-binders

Co-operators Take Stock

CO-OPERATIVE marketing in all its phases, as practiced in the United States and Canada, and to a limited extent in Denmark, Australia and New Zealand, was the subject of intensive study at the first summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation, held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, July 20 to August 15.

The Institute is an educational organization, supported by the leading co-operative and farmers' organizations of the United States, and its objects, briefly stated, are to assist in the development of the co-operative movement by gathering and disseminating information on the subject and to serve as a means of training and developing leaders and workers in the movement. The session brought together over two hundred students and lecturers, consisting largely of responsible officers of co-operative marketing organizations, professors in the agricultural colleges and universities of the United States and Canada, and government officials concerned with agricultural economies.

Co-operative conferences have frequently been held both in the United States and in Canada, some of them lasting for several days, but there has never before been a gathering of co-operators which has given opportunity for such a comprehensive and at the same time systematic study of co-operative experience on this continent.

Highly Qualified Speakers

The morning sessions of the conference were devoted to lectures, the value of which lay in the fact that the man or woman who spoke was in almost every case dealing not with theories but with his or her own daily work. The selling of Pacific Coast Eggs in New York, for instance, was dealt with by E. W. Benjamin, general manager, Pacific Egg Producers; the Minnesota Potato Growers' Exchange, by S. G. Rubinow, manager of that organization; Federated Selling of Fruit and Vegetables, by Arthur R. Rule, general manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers; Collective Bargaining Associations, by M. S. Winder, secretary of the Utah Sugar Beet Co-operative Association; Field Service Work by H. H. B. Mask, director of Field Service North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association; Community Organization, by Miss Verna Elsinger, director Community Organization; Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association; Farmers' Elevator Management and Membership, by J. W. Shorthill, secretary, Farmers' National Grain Dealers Association; The Finance

First conference of national scope studies the farmer's marketing problem---By J. W. Ward, Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture

ing of Co-operatives Through the Intermediate Credit Banks, by A. C. Williams, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and so on.

Three or four lectures of the type indicated above were given each morning and were followed, as far as time would permit, by discussion and the answering of questions by the lecturers. The first two hours of the afternoon was devoted to round table discussion of the morning's lectures, in which a large number took part, and following this, the students broke up into small groups for the study of subjects in which they were particularly interested, and which were led by professors from agricultural colleges and universities from different parts of the United States. Occasionally evening meetings were also held, to which the public was admitted, the addresses on these occasions being delivered by such men as Herbert Hoover, Gifford Pinchot and Frank O. Lowden.

Canada was represented on the staff of lecturers by Professor C. R. Fay, a world authority on co-operation, formerly of Cambridge University, England, and at present Professor of Economic History, at the University of Toronto. Professor Fay lectured on International Aspects of Agricultural Co-operation, and also gave a sympathetic and very capable account of the wheat pools of the Canadian West. Practically all of the important co-operative marketing organizations of the United States were represented and authoritative accounts were given of their form of organization and methods of operation, while the achievements of co-operation in Denmark were described by Professor Larsen of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Dairy Co-operation in New Zealand and Australia, by Soren Sprensen, agricultural advisor, Danish Legation, Washington, D.C., who has recently visited the Antipodes.

The writer had the privilege of attending the institute during two of the four weeks of the course, and the purpose of the present article is to touch upon a few of the points which made the greatest impression on his mind, leaving for future articles, if such are desired, a more detailed report upon some of the co-operative enterprises described by the different lecturers which may be of interest and value to those interested in the development of the co-operative movement in Canada.

The United States, with its denser population, greater diversity of products and more specialized agriculture, provides wider experience in co-operation than does Canada, and there is much that we in this country may learn from both the successes and the failures of our neighbors to the south. On the other hand, our co-operative friends in the United States readily acknowledge that they can learn many valuable lessons from Canada. If we, in Canada, have not as large a number of co-operative organizations in existence, and cannot quote the value of products marketed annually in billions of dollars, as they do in the United States, when the comparative size of the two countries, in population and volume of production, is taken into account, there is no doubt that Canada is well abreast of the United States, if it is not actually leading that country, in the development of the co-operative idea.

In the co-operative marketing of grain particularly, Canada is far ahead of the United States. Though several attempts have been made, our neighbors to the south have not yet succeeded in organizing anything to compare with the two Canadian farmers' elevator companies, the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and while in a number of states wheat pools have been organized these are all comparatively small concerns, and they are far from occupying the dominating position of the Canadian pools.

Co-operation among grain growers in the United States has made its greatest headway in the form of local farmers' elevator companies, of which there are 4,500 in existence, most of which operate one elevator, while a few are carrying on business at two or three neighboring points. The great majority of these farmers' elevators are said to be efficiently and successfully operated and they are no doubt a great asset to the farmers. The fact that 4,500 separate farmers' companies are competing with each other in the sale of grain is, however, generally admitted to be a serious weakness, and in the discussion of the comparative merits of the systems existing in Canada and the United States, which took place at the institute, opinion was strongly in favor of the Canadian method.

In livestock marketing the United States farmers are served by a number of highly successful agencies of their own creation. Livestock shipping associations similar to those in Canada are numerous, and there are also a number of large farmer-owned agencies on the central markets operating on a commission basis and returning their profits to the members on a car-load basis. The practice of sorting and pooling initiated by the livestock department of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., and now carried on by United Livestock Growers, is a purely Canadian development however, and information on this system was received with a good deal of interest by those interested in livestock marketing in the United States.

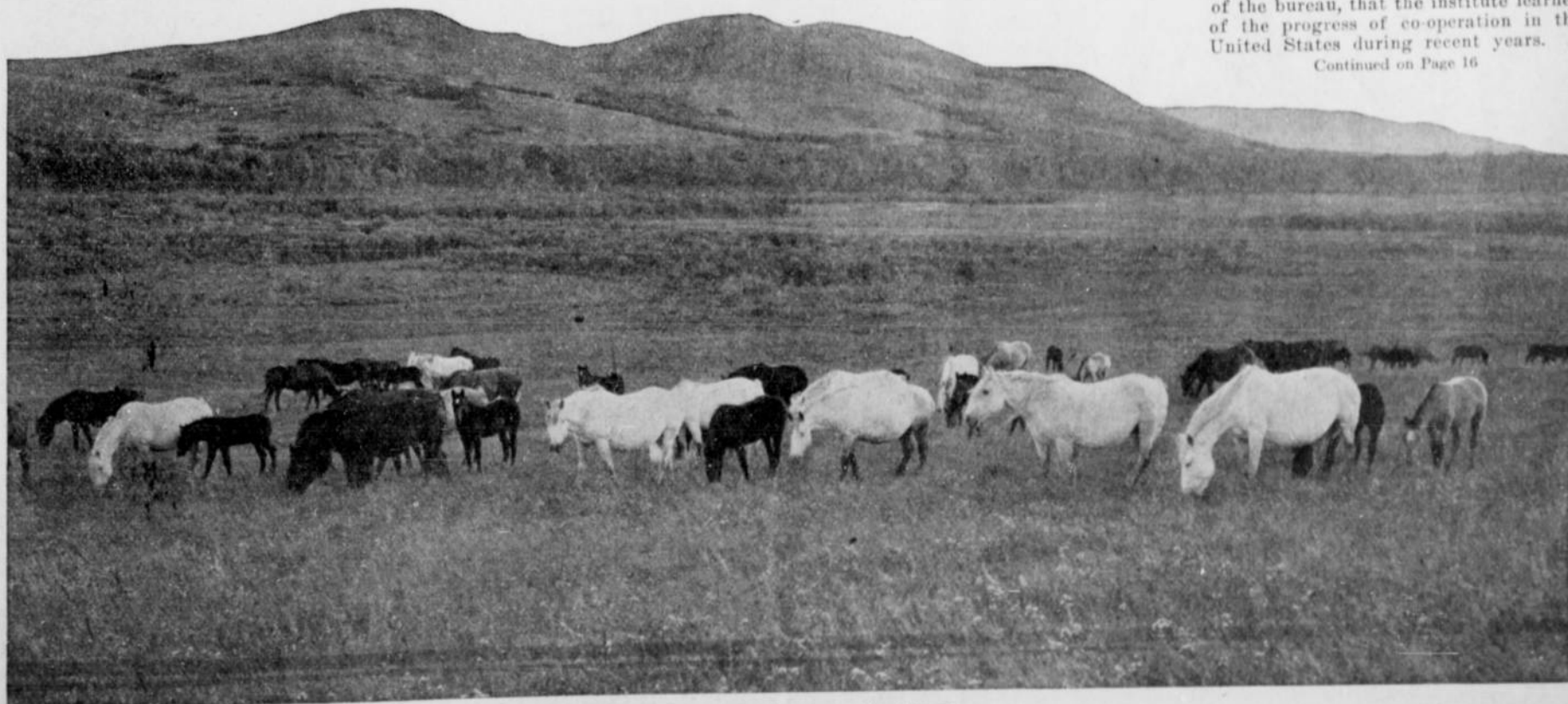
The United States is well known as a country which produces an enormous number of "experts." There was no one at this institute, however, who had the assurance to set himself up as an expert. In fact a definition which appeared to have general acceptance was that "an expert is a man a long way from home." It was also agreed that it was impossible to lay down infallible rules for correct co-operative organization and practice. Not only do different commodities require different forms of organization and different methods of marketing, but the same commodity requires different treatment in different places. It is not sufficient, as some one said, to say "This method is right because it works." A better statement is "This method is right here, because it works here." An example of this is the fact that while the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the agency which markets Sunkist oranges, is one of the outstanding successes of co-operative marketing, practically an identical system when transplanted to British Columbia was unsuccessful.

The encouragement of co-operation in the marketing of farm products and the purchasing of farm supplies is a definite part of the policy of the United States government. President Coolidge has given the movement his blessing, the Federal Department of Agriculture is doing everything possible to smooth the path of the co-operators, and even Wall Street contains many friends who lend their own sympathy and other peoples' money at very reasonable rates.

Trebled in Last Decade

An important contribution by the Federal Department of Agriculture is the conducting of surveys and investigations by a staff of specialists in agricultural co-operation employed in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It was from L. S. Tenny, assistant chief of the bureau, that the institute learned of the progress of co-operation in the United States during recent years. A

Continued on Page 16



Range-bred Percherons on the Bar U

Florida for Me

A big real estate firm has heard about me. They say they'll make me 1,000 per cent---By I. B. Green

I RECKON I must be the luckiest guy in the world. Just sold my crop and got a few hundred dollars in the bank. Put brains and good luck under the same hat and it's a hard combination to beat. That's what comes of being born on Saturday, the fourteenth. The year the rust was so bad I played a hunch and grew a big barley crop, and last year when the price of wheat was high I hit her just right, and this year the hail that cleaned up all the fellows on the south side of the track just missed my south quarter and soaked my place with a nice bit of rain just when it was needed worst. And so while a lot of the farmers round here are standing around on one leg talking to creditors I got a nice little balance, and I'm away like a house afire. It takes money to make money, and I've got the chance I've been looking for for a long time.

Here's what comes of being known as the luckiest son-of-a-gun in Saskatchewan. Somehow or other a real estate company down in Florida has heard about me. You know news about wealth travels fast. The president of that company wrote me a personal letter. It sure makes a feller feel good to have a big man like that take



time out of his busy day to write a little old farmer out here on the plains a personal letter. He says he heard about me through a friend of his.

Success or Mediocrity

You can tell from his letters that he is a friend of the common people. He told me confidentially in one of these letters that he remembers the day when he stood just where I am now. He had a few hundred in the bank. The question was, would he buy Victory Bonds at 5 per cent. or whether he would be a real business man, a thinker, a financier, and put his money into something that would have a pretty good chance of doubling in a few months, the oldest business in the world—real estate?

He chose real estate, and look at him now—President of the Eldorado Realty Corporation, capital \$2,000,000! That's not the only company that wants me for a partner. The Back-Fire Spark Plug Co. asked me to join 'em, too. Ain't it funny? Money seeks money. And money makes money.

Just as these boys say: If you don't never take a chance you never get any place. Now look at Jim Godfrey. Back in '15 and '16 he made money by the handful. His place was all clear. He could of took a little chance then and look where he would of been today. And what did he do instead? Bought some 6 per cent. bonds, and before he got a chance to collect a quarter of their value in interest had to sell 'em. That kind of investing don't get you nowhere. Figure it out for yourself. Do you suppose John D. Rockefeller and those fellers got their pile by salting away \$300 a year in a bank? No chance!

It's just as these fellers say. If you don't take a chance you never get anywhere. These boys say they'll make me 1,000 per cent. if they make

me a cent. That's the only way to break into big stuff. There's lots of 'em has done it. It takes a little nerve, and luck and brains, but I've got 'em.

And I like the way that this land company feller writes. It don't make any difference to him that I'm a horny-handed farmer. He was raised on a farm himself, and he knows what it is to fork sheaves till his shoulders get a kink in them. They like me and their words prove it.

A Conservative Influence

My old woman don't believe in this high finance business. Not any more. But then what does any woman know about big business? Did you ever hear of a woman millionaire, 'cept some of 'em who've had the money left to them? More than that, she comes from a penny-pinchin' family. Their idea of making money was to stow it in a sock. Her old man is still putterin' round with bees, and cabbages an' things back in Bruce County, at the age of 70.

When they leave that old stone cottage of theirs for good they'll go out feet first. I'll crack this little stake of mine into Florida land, and you won't find me dangling on the end of the hoe when I'm 70, believe you me.

The old girl keeps reminding me of the investment I made in the Blowout Tire and Rub-

ber Company. Those chaps gave me a good deal and she knows it. They let me have \$500 of stock the day before the shares went up to \$10 a share. It ain't every outfit that would use you as white as that. That company went broke, but it wasn't the fault of the company. No, sir! One of the boys told me confidential that blow-out patches wrecked that company. Folks got to fixin' their old tires cheaper 'n they could buy new ones. There wasn't anything for the company left to do but to blow up.

The Amende Honorable

They was square with me though. They gave me stock in a new company at 25c on the dollar, and promised to begin paying dividends right away. That was three years ago. They must of had some hard luck because they haven't paid yet, but they'll be comin' along some day soon.

Ask the old woman, though, and she'll say there's nothin' in it. Just like a woman.

She keeps harping on the flier I took in the Lucky Strike Mining Company. It looked like they had a sure thing. Gold all round them, so they said. They was so afraid I wasn't going to get in on it that they got to sending me special delivery letters and telegrams, and finally a personal long-distance telephone call.

You know that makes a fellow feel good. It ain't every concern that watches the interests of its shareholders like that. You can't turn down that kind of a fellow even if you haven't seen him. Fact is, this here Eldorado man tells me that fellers who come peddling shares round the house ain't so reliable as the fellers you don't see. If the Standard Oil Company was to put out shares for a million dollars of new money they

wouldn't go from house to house. That's all mail business, so they tell me, and it sounds reasonable.

I never did know what happened to that Lucky Strike business. I wrote five or six times to the same address where I sent the money but can't just somehow get an answer. My wife sneers at me whenever she gets on that subject and says it ought to teach me a lesson, but she's got cold feet that's all. They wouldn't dare to use the mails to defraud. They wouldn't dare!

Those Salted Wells

I once came awful near to a clean-up in that Calgary oil business before the war. I plunked down \$100 when the Green Gusher Company was just formed. Shares was only a dollar apiece. I just stood by and watched that money grow. Them shares went up to \$17.50, and I figured I'd sell and get into Bed Rock which was selling for 12c a share—come up from 3c. I went in to Calgary and things was afire with excitement. You could talk to men on the street who had made hundreds and thousands.

They had oil in 50 different offices. I went to the Green Gusher office, and the young feller told me that they had had such a demand for shares that there hadn't been half enough printed, so they had to send back to Washington, D.C., because they can't do that punchwork kind of printing in this country. Well, I went into the army after that, and those shares weren't looked after at all. But the wife always has to shut up about that, for I practically had the money in my hand. A dozen fellows would of given me the hard cash if I had been lucky enough to get some of them first printed share certificates.

I did get some dividends once. I put \$100 into the Gum-Shoe Rubber Company. They had a good thing and were already paying dividends when I got into it. You could see it was a good thing. They were making the rubber out of a weed that grows thick along the shore of Lake Manitoba. Just cut it with a mower, press the juice out, boil it down and treat it with a chemical. Ever so much cheaper than how they get rubber now. Them Patagonians have to climb up trees to get it and then they have to tote it long distances to get it to market. Cost three times as much to lay the rubber down in Winnipeg. And you could see it was good stuff—this Gum-Shoe Company's rubber. The manager that called on me had some tires made out of it on his car that had travelled 10,000 miles and were nearly as good as new.

Brought in 360 per cent.

Well, as I was saying. I bought easy at first—\$100 on May 20. On June 1, I see the wife come running across the summerfallow, one hand holding up her skirts and the other waving a piece of paper, and it was a dividend check for \$10. Not so bad, eh? Ten dollars in 10 days. They said they would be paying their next dividend about July 1, and that they had reserved \$1,000 out of their first block of stock for me, would I come

in. And do you know, the wife, the big quitter, with that \$10 check right in her hand, didn't want to take a chance. I sent 'em the \$1,000 though.

Eh, what? Oh, they had some tough luck after that. Seems as though they were thoroughly honest and everything, but it seems that some German discovered this same process about the same time, and got his patent first, and wouldn't let them continue manufacturing on any terms. You see these Germans have to keep trade secrets to themselves, they need all the money they can milk out of them, they are so broke as a result of the war. And this company had all that rubber machinery which nobody would buy 'cause it wasn't any use for any other purpose. So they quit operating. Accidents like that will happen. It's a good thing they do. It keeps the pikers out. If there was no risk, everyone would be into these things and the company promoters would have all us investors bidding against one another to get in, and then the profit would be gone.

When some of my neighbors knew that I bought stock in that Music Co. that went broke I got the merry ha-ha. But I wouldn't be surprised but it came out all right. Didn't the fellow come back and give himself up? Now, if he had beat it with all the money folks said he stole he would have stayed away, wouldn't he? It's too early to condemn that company till the trial is held. I must have had \$300 in dividends off them before the fellow skipped. With a good thing like that; I left the money in to buy more shares. That's the only way to make it pile up.

I was reading in the papers about how 599 out of every 600 gold mining propositions go bust. That don't prove anything. Don't 95 out of every 100 men who go into business for themselves fail sooner or later? Does that keep new businesses with even a fair chance of breaking even from starting up? I guess not! So why should I get cold feet on a gilt-edge proposition like this?

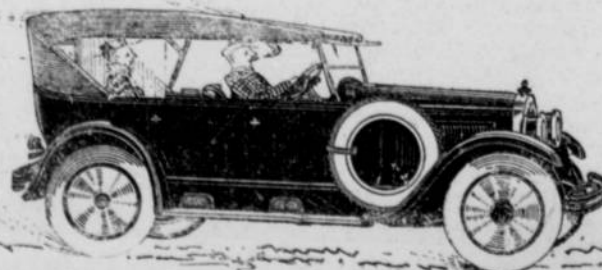
All America Flocking to Florida

My banker says that if a thing will pay more than 8 per cent. and is safe, there are plenty of rich men who will take it up, and that the promoters don't have to peddle it round. Maybe he's right. But that don't explain how some small men break into big money. I'll tell you how, they play good hunches. And I'm on the track of one now. You can't fool me.

I heard, too, I ought to be able to borrow 80 to 90 per cent. on good security. Ain't land the best security in the world?

Look at William Jennings Bryan. He was poor about five years ago when he left Nebraska. He died a rich man. Made it out of Florida land—same town that my company is interested in. John D. himself and Henry Ford live down there. Do you suppose they're down there to play golf and take the air? Don't kid yourself. They are making more money dealing in land than selling oil or automobiles.

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Saving Labor in Choring

I. W. Dickerson suggests a way of keeping score on chores similar to a golf score

CROP work may come and go with the seasons, but chores, like Tennyson's brook, go on forever. Two and sometimes three times per day, seven days per week, they are always with us, and actually form a very large proportion of the year's work on any farm. Hence any way by which the chores can be simplified and the labor reduced, even to a slight extent, becomes of great importance.

The proper arrangement of the different farm buildings is very important and many farmsteads are extravagant of time and energy. Often the house and part of the barns will be on one side of the road, and part on the other. Or the hog house may be quite a ways from the other buildings and granaries. Sometimes improvement can be made by changing the livestock around, perhaps partitioning off part of the cow barn to take care of calves and young stock and so on. Sometimes the best thing is to pick the offending building up and move it bodily.

Handy Food Supplies

One of the greatest wastes in choring is due to inconvenient food supplies. I remember a boyhood neighbor who for years kept all his feed grain in a small bin, probably 150 feet from his barn and nearly twice as far from his hogpen. Twice each day, rain or shine, he carried in a basket all the grain for his four horses, three cows and 15 or 20 hogs, usually having to make several trips. His hay was kept in a stack outside the stable, and had to be cut or pulled as needed. It would be difficult to estimate how much unnecessary travel this made, but it must have run up into thousands of miles during the years before he built a new barn and improved feeding conditions to some extent.

It should be made an invariable rule that every building in which livestock or poultry is kept must contain bins or granaries to hold adequate food supplies of the proper kind, so arranged as to be rat-proof and fed with the least labor. Where possible, oats, ground feed and mill feed should be in overhead bins so that chutes will deliver the feed into the feed cart as desired. The amount should be large enough that it will last for weeks and can be renewed at least by wagon box lots. Hay supplies should be overhead with chutes convenient for throwing it down where it is to be used.

Handy Feeding Equipment

Self-feeders are great labor and time-savers, as well as being the quickest way of fattening hogs or poultry. These should be as large as possible and not require frequent refilling. Self-feeders for hay should be used wherever they will work in. Bulletins giving ideas and directions for self feeders for hogs, poultry, sheep, and so on, can be secured free from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., and from most of the agricultural experiment stations, and many of them have plans in blueprint form ready for the carpenter to work from, which they will send for a few cents each.

Much can be done by using automatic watering cups and troughs, milking machines, feed carts and carriers, silage bunks, litter carriers, floor scrapers, and the various other devices to make man labor go as far as possible. In a modern barn the automatic water bowls and troughs are of the greatest value. It has been definitely proved in many different cases that the milk production depends to a very large extent on the amount of water drank and that water bowls do cause an immediate increase in the milk production, enough, in some cases, to warrant a farmer borrowing the money necessary to instal them. If water bowls cannot be installed for any reason (and it ought to take a pretty strong argument to keep them out) one should at least have water troughs in the barn for horses and cows. These can be made entirely automatic by using float regulators and some provision should be made for heating them in cold weather.

Not much need be said about the labor-saving possibilities of the milking machine. Several years ago it fell somewhat into disrepute among practical dairymen; but great improvements were made in the machines and forced use because of labor shortage taught dairymen better how to use and care for the milker, and now it is one of the dairyman's best friends, where there are enough cows to justify its use.

Litter carriers and improved forks and scrapers save much time and work in cleaning the dairy stable, one of the most important of the chore jobs in any dairy and especially where quality milk is to be produced. The best of floor and gutter construction and the best of cleaning equipment are usually the cheapest in the long run.

Chore Golfing

Any farmer who approaches properly this problem of cutting down the time and energy required to take care of his chores can make a very interesting study of it. First lay out roughly on a large sheet of paper the arrangement of the different buildings and choring places. Then following your usual rounds, keep track of the paths you take, the number of steps used, and the time required for each of the various operations. It would be fine if you could enlist the boy or girl in the work to keep the score. Then keep track of the steps and distances for a few trips and find the average length of your step, from which you can compute the total distance travelled while choring.

Now plot on your diagram the exact paths covered and the steps for each, and then begin an intensive study of these to see how they can be cut down. Take the family into your consultation, as they may have unbiased ideas which may cut through some of your worst troubles. Also it may give them a different slant on some of their own work. Perhaps you are doing some of the operations in the wrong order and reversing some of them may save time if not labor. Perhaps you are using a small measure to distribute feed and a larger one will save several trips. Perhaps you are carrying the silage from silo to mangers on a fork, when a feed cart should be used. Perhaps two hay chutes are needed for your roughage, one at each end of the barn, or it might be that a self-feeder hay chute could be arranged which would need filling not more than once a week. Perhaps you are making a trip to the windmill to shut it off and another to turn it on, when this could be attended to by a control wire to the barn or house, or better still could be made entirely automatic by means of a float or pressure control. Perhaps cutting a door here and closing a gate there might save you several dozen steps every day. Perhaps a time switch can be arranged to turn the lights on in the poultry house at any desired time. Perhaps a gate several rods away can be opened and closed by a cable to the barn.

Study all possible ideas carefully and put them into use as soon as convinced that they will save time and energy. Every so often, say once a month, check over your choring score and see how much reduction you have made in the time and distance required. My prediction is that once you get into the plan, you will find it intensely interesting, and you will get just as much of a thrill from cutting ten steps off your choring score as the dub golfer experiences when he finally gets his score below a hundred. At any rate, you will get a lot of profit and pleasure out of the experiment, and it will probably revolutionize your choring methods. Don't follow blindly the ways laid down by your father and grandfather.

Feed Grinder as Scarifier

A rather novel method of hulling and scarifying clover seed is that used by a number of farmers in Lincoln County, Minn. By setting the burrs carefully at just the proper distance they find that the seed is nicely hulled and scarified at the same time.



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Any roof will protect your house—for a while. But you want lasting protection.

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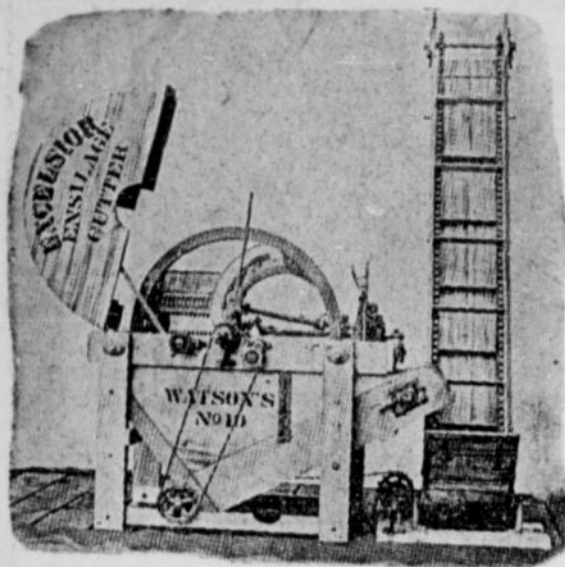
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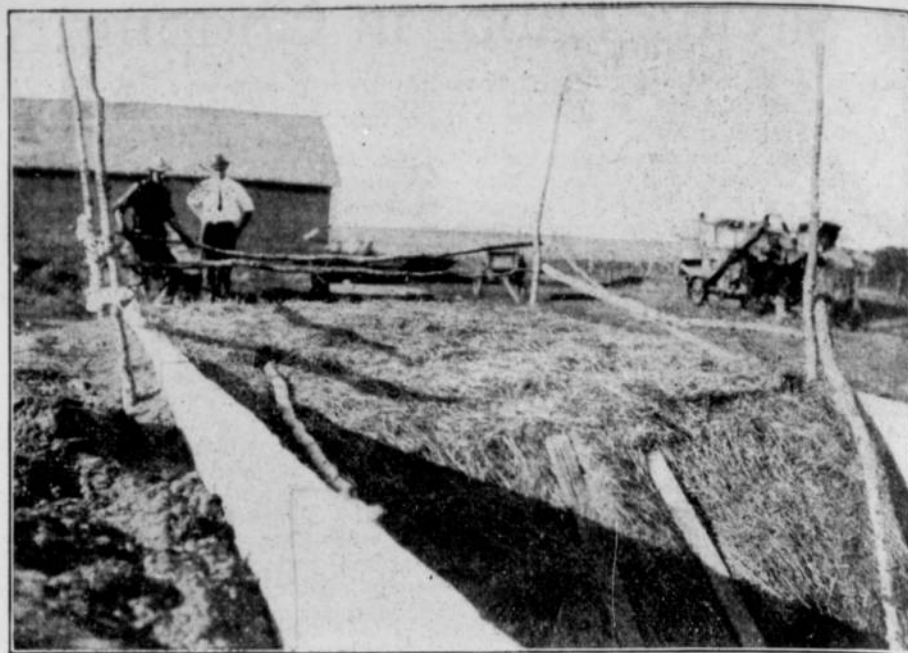
WATSON'S No. 10

Feed Cutters for Trench or High Silo Filling

13-inch throat. Fills either trench or vertical silo at minimum cost. Special model for trench silo filling. Extended carrier operates in three directions. Cuts and delivers 10 tons of green corn per hour. Three lengths of cut. Minimum power required, 6 h.p. Single lever starts, stops or reverses. Travelling feed table can be supplied. Knives, gearing and feed rollers fully enclosed. Low in price.

11 STYLES AND SIZES
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John Watson Mfg. Co.
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Aaron Biehn, Guernsey, Sask., prefers a freezeless type of silo, but doesn't like the mess it gets into after two or three years use. So this year he built a six-foot concrete wall about it. This illustration shows it half filled, with old straw thrown on top of the silage to reduce spoilage. Mr. Biehn did not use reinforcing steel, but agrees that it should be employed in the corners at least. At the end of the trench stand Mr. Biehn with C. S. Hallman, district representative of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb

FOR PLANTING
IN OCTOBER

A Great Pie Plant with a Berry Flavor

Ten years of careful and patient selection by the horticulturists of Macdonald Agricultural College, have produced a rhubarb superior to any ever grown in Canada. Thousands of seedling plants were carefully examined, and selection was made to secure the following qualities:

1. **Early-Bearing and Vigorous Plants**—The stalks of Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb are very large, very crisp and tender all through the season, and never have to be peeled before cooking.

2. **A Deep Red Color and an Attractive Flavor**—The stalks of the Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb are a rich dark red, and when cooked make a dish which appeals to everyone. The flavor reminds one of fresh strawberries.

3. **A Low Acid Content**—Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb requires only about one-half the amount of sugar that is necessary in cooking ordinary rhubarb.

This popular vegetable and pie plant has been transformed so that it might fairly well be admitted into the fruit class. For sauce, pies and canning, there is nothing more valuable in the garden. If well fertilized, six Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb roots, when three years old, will furnish an abundant supply for a large family.

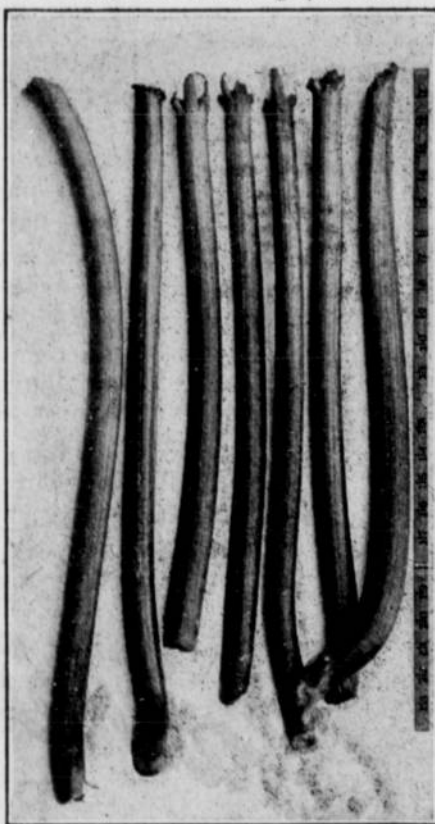
The Guide has been fortunate in securing a number of roots of this remarkable rhubarb direct from Macdonald College. Rhubarb may be planted quite safely and satisfactorily either in the spring or in the fall, but fall planting is considered to be rather better, and it makes an earlier start in the spring if planted in October. See page 4 in last week's Guide for directions on planting.

The Guide has arranged to distribute these one-year-old roots this fall and next spring to readers throughout the prairie provinces. The Guide will send, free and postpaid, a one-year-old root of this famous Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb to any person who will collect one new subscription to The Guide at \$1.00 per year, from any farm home where there is not now a Guide subscriber. One root may be earned for each new subscription secured.

OR, present Guide subscribers may secure a one-year-old root of Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb at our special bargain price by sending \$1.00 to pay for an additional year's subscription, and at the same time remitting an additional 50c. Two roots will be sent for 90c extra. Not more than two roots will be sold to one subscriber. All prices are postpaid. Orders will not be accepted unless accompanied by your own or a neighbor's subscription.

Those who grow Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb in their garden will be delighted with it. Furthermore, any surplus of stalks or root divisions will sell at a profitable price for a good many years to come. Send all subscriptions and remittances on the above terms to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



Some stalks of Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb, grown from one-year-old roots. The largest is 28 inches long. The seven weighed 5½ pounds.

Estimating Threshing Costs

A subscriber writes in, enquiring about how to divide up the cost per bushel of threshing where A and B own and use a small separator in partnership, A owning one-third and B two-thirds of the separator. They each furnish their own power and keep track of their labor costs and do not have much trouble except with the separator cost. The matter is complicated by the fact that B usually has about three times as much acreage as A, but this does not always hold and is sometimes almost reversed.

So far as the different ownership of the separator is concerned, the best way is to estimate the cost per day or bushel for the use of the separator. As nearly as I can estimate, the overhead cost on the separator, including interest on the investment, depreciation, repairs and upkeep, shelter, etc., is around \$90 per year. Assuming that they will use this on an average of 10 days per year, this will make the overhead per day about \$9.00, of which A will furnish \$3.00 and B \$6.00. Assuming that they will thresh 1,200 bushels of oats or 600 bushels of wheat per day, this would make the separator cost per bushel of oats ½ cents per bushel, and for wheat 1½ cents per bushel. Of this cost A is furnishing one-third and B two-thirds. Then by multiplying the number of bushels of wheat and oats by the cost figure, the separator cost of doing each man's threshing can be found. A should then pay B two-thirds of this amount on A's separator cost, and B pay A one-third the separator costs on B's separator cost, they will then be even so far as the separator costs are concerned. Thus if A threshed 400 bushels of wheat and 1,200 bushels of oats, the machine cost on the wheat at 1½ cents is \$6.00, and on the oats at ½ cents is \$9.00, or a total of \$15. As B furnishes two-thirds of this cost, A would owe B \$10 for the use of the separator. If B threshed 1,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of oats, the separator cost on the wheat would be \$15, and on the oats \$15, or a total of \$30. As A furnished one-third of this, B would owe A \$10, and so on. The same method can be used for other divisions of the separator investment, or even where three or four share in the investment.—I. W. Dickerson.

Will Salt Check Hay Fires?

A subscriber asks if salt is an effective check against spontaneous combustion in hay stored in a barn mow, and if so what quantity should be used?

Although the cause of spontaneous combustion in hay is not very well understood, it is believed that the process is started by bacterial action. From this it is argued that salt, being a good germicide, is a preventive against it, at the same time making the forage more palatable to stock. The theory is sound enough, but in practice it has been observed that well

cured hay is not liable to spontaneous combustion, and if the hay is not well cured so much salt has to be added to prevent heating that it actually becomes too salty to be palatable. However, when hay is only a little moist, the salt takes up some of the moisture and helps to preserve it. It is generally recommended that not more than 10 to 12 pounds per ton of hay be used. Hay that is slightly salted is tougher when taken from the mow. On that account alfalfa or sweet clover contained in it tends to lose less of its leaves the most valuable part of the forage. If the hay is to be handled two or three times, or if it is to be baled, this consideration alone may make it worth while salting.

Hemp Growers Perplexed

The incorporation of a second concern, the L. R. Key Fibre Mills, to handle flax and hemp fibre, indicates that the subject will be kept even more prominently before Manitoba farmers in the coming year.

As regards hemp, there seems to be a diversity of opinion as to what variety to sow. Five years ago, at the time of the first flurry in hemp, Kentucky seed was almost exclusively sown. It is the heaviest yielder but has two distinct disadvantages. First, the seed is expensive. It costs in the neighborhood of \$10 per bushel, and has to be seeded at the rate of one bushel per acre. In the second place the crop is so heavy that it cannot be harvested with a grain binder.

Last year, Mr. Key, then with the Manitoba Fibre Mills, introduced Russian hemp seed. Priced at \$4.00 per bushel it makes a material reduction in the cost of growing. The stalks of the Russian variety are neither so high nor so thick but what the crop can be handled with a grain binder, and Mr. Key is very insistent that as farmers are to be encouraged to grow small acreages, the choice of a variety must rest on one which does not entail the purchase of new and expensive machinery. On the other hand, the Russian variety gives a relatively low yield—one and three-quarter bushels per acre at the Manitoba Agricultural College this year as against over four bushels of Kentucky in 1921. Mr. Key states that the comparison is not fair in one respect, for the Russian seed arrived too late to give it a fair chance.

The Russian is the only variety which can be counted on for a seed crop in our northern location, but this is a doubtful advantage because it cannot be threshed in an ordinary grain separator and the hand work involved in flailing sheaves makes it appear likely that Manitoba growers will depend on foreign seed even if their choice rests finally with this variety. Sheaves from which the seed has been flailed are still of use to the fibre mill, so that the double crop may

A New Alibi

She: "Now what are you stopping for?"

He (as car comes to halt): "I've lost my bearings."

She: "Well, at least you are original. Most fellows run out of gas."

Something in a Name

Policeman (producing notebook)—"Name, please?"

Motorist—"Aloysius Alastair Cholmondeley Cyprian—"

Policeman (putting book away)—"Well, don't let me catch you again."

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Men who have tender, sensitive skins, easily irritated by shaving, will find Cuticura Preparations ideal. The new freely-lathering Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick permits shaving twice daily without irritation of the skin. Cuticura Talcum, an antiseptic powder, is soothing and cooling to the most tender skin.

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Gas in Stomach Hurts the Heart

Thousands of Cases of Heart Failure Are Caused by Acute Indigestion, Says Medical Writer

Gas pressure from sour, acid, upset stomach is not only nauseating and highly uncomfortable, but some day it may prove fatal!

When your meals are followed by bloating, a feeling of fullness or pressure, shortness of breath and pains around the heart, you may be sure that the acid condition of your stomach is producing a GAS that is pushing upwards and crowding your heart. That's the reason for the shortness of breath and sharp, shooting pains.

Whether young or old, the presence of stomach gas is truly serious and should always be given prompt and careful attention.

To quickly banish gas, cleanse and sweeten the stomach, neutralize the acidity—nothing is better than the daily or "as needed" use of ordinary Bisurated Magnesia. It gives almost instant relief.

*Any good druggist can supply Bisurated Magnesia, in powder or tablet form, at very small cost—but be sure you get BISURATED Magnesia—recommended by Doctors and Druggists throughout the civilized world for more than 13 years.

swing the choice in the direction of Russian for those who will take the trouble to flail a few bushels. Seed growers will also experience loss from the depredations of birds, which seem to be very fond of hemp seed.

The Agricultural College has grown some varieties, notably the French, which are intermediate between the Kentucky and the Russian as regards weight of crop and ease of handling. The choice may finally rest on one of these. Prof. Ellis states that his field force uses an old reaper for harvesting hemp crops of all weights. It is said that second-hand reapers are easily obtainable at reasonable prices among farmers in the Red River Valley.

Sweet Clover Stands Alkali



The above cut looks like an ordinary stubble field at first glance, but give it a little closer scrutiny. You will see that the stubble rows end abruptly and that the foreground is a mass of green. This is the explanation: This is the stubble from a crop of wheat that was sown with sweet clover and western rye grass on the farm of Hallman Bros., of Guernsey, Sask. The low spots in the field were too alkaline for the wheat to grow, but the sweet clover came through luxuriantly. A crop or two of sweet clover, plowed down for green manure tends to correct the alkali condition of the soil, so that it will again grow wheat. There is a danger of sweet clover being drowned out though if water stands on it too long in the spring.

Beware of Old Ewes

On account of the exceptionally large numbers of old ewes that were foisted on the buying public last fall, the following piece of advice is timely:

"One way to lose money is to buy ewe sheep that are old, weak and run-down. Otherwise good sheep are valuable property," states D. J. Griswold, of the animal husbandry department, North Dakota Agricultural College.

Right now sheep are high priced and most people who have had sheep for the past few years have made good profits. And for this reason farmers are interested in adding a flock of sheep to their other farm activities. Griswold says the ewes that are too old to be good range property may do very well under ordinary farm conditions for a year or two, if properly handled. But the man who knows very little about sheep is taking a long chance when he buys old ewes.

Old ewes need good care. They need to be under the eyes of a man who is skilful enough to avoid trouble. Old ewes will die from hardships that young vigorous ewes would survive with little apparent loss. Under the very best conditions the death loss in a flock of old ewes will be much greater than with young ewes, and in the hands of the inexperienced, the losses are

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Captain Askins has just written a new book about Super-X that we'll be glad to send you on request. Is there anything you want to know about your guns or ammunition? Let our technical men answer your questions.

Do you know about the many big developments which have made WESTERN the choice of the world's crack shots? Super-X for long range; Xpert for quality and low price in a smokeless shell; the Lubaloy bullet which prevents metal fouling in high-power rifles; the Open-Point Expanding bullets for deadly killing power; the Marksman L. R. .22 for amazing accuracy in small-bore shooting.

Literature telling all about them is yours for the asking. Always glad to hear from you.

Who Knows Better What This Long Range Load Will Do?

Super-X for the high ones every time! And who knows better than the farmer-sportsman how it crumples up ducks and geese that are way out of range of ordinary loads. Thousands are shooting it!

If you've ever shot ducks alongside of a man who was shooting Super-X, it's a sure bet you've been shooting it yourself ever since. . . . You saw him pull them out of the sky so far off you wouldn't even think of shooting. . . . Clean kills, too. . . . There's nothing like it!

Super-X, because of its concentrated shot string and close patterns, extends the effective range of your gun 15 to 20 yards. It's the greatest shell of all for ducks and geese. Turkeys, too. A killer for hawks and crows. You can't beat it for any kind of game that takes a heavy load. Gives deadly, hard-hitting patterns—but mighty easy on your shoulder!

There's another Western shell you ought to try for ordinary shooting. Western's new "Xpert." A real game-getter, but surprisingly low in price. Western's outstanding developments in rifle, revolver and shotgun ammunition have made it the choice of sportsmen everywhere. World's Champion Ammunition. Sold by thousands of dealers. Write for information.

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likely to be so great that a profit is impossible.

One trouble with buying old ewes is that they may be much older than they are claimed to be, says Griswold. The ages of sheep may be determined with

approximate accuracy up to four years old by the appearance of the teeth. After that age it is impossible to tell how old a sheep is by its teeth or appearance.

Many sheep are bought on contract

for future delivery and never seen by the purchaser until delivery. If yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds or even four-year-olds are bought, it can be pretty definitely determined at time of delivery whether the ages are according to contract. If, however, one buys older sheep, the reliability of the party from whom the purchase is made is about the only protection the buyer has, according to the animal husbandry man.

Success with a flock of sheep depends in large measure upon having the right kind of sheep, bought at the right price. Griswold states, if a man buys a flock of ewes and half of them die within the year, he is almost sure to lose money.

The man who does not know sheep is unwise to buy them on just the recommendation of a man who expects

to profit by the deal. Old ewes are a great risk for the beginner. If you are in doubt about buying them—don't, is the advice of the sheep man.

Sires of Geldings

The heavy draft teams and draft gelding classes have shown up strong both as to numbers and quality at this season's fairs and exhibitions. They demonstrate the market animal and the type that best meets the requirements of horse users.

To the breeders of Clydesdale horses is due the whole credit for the excellent displays in these classes. In thus featuring the market animal or the finished product, if I may put it that way, Clydesdale men are doing much more than many of them realize for the advancement of the breed.

In this connection I would like to draw attention to the importance of naming the sires of all geldings and animals shown in the heavy harness classes. At the recent Canadian National Exhibition this information was lacking in many instances in the catalogue of entries. Every exhibitor who enters a gelding, or an animal in the heavy harness sections should not fail to include the name of the sire. A gelding or a heavy harness animal of any kind, winning at any exhibition, reflects as much credit on the sire as the winning of top honors in the breeding ring by the stallion itself. The stallion that sires the good heavy weight horse of quality is the one to recommend in the breeding of Clydesdales.

The object of all breeding is to produce the highest type of market animal which the particular breed is adapted

for and, in the case of dairy cattle, the animal that will give a good return in quantity and quality of production. If a breed of livestock has no finality ahead of it in supplying a product that meets some market need or demand its usefulness is, to say the least, very doubtful.

The right type of Clydesdale stallion properly mated will produce the kind of draft horse in demand today and exhibitors in the gelding and heavy harness classes should see to it that the sires of the animals entered by them are given prominence. If the sire is named when making the entry the information will appear in due course in the catalogue of entries, thus conveying to the public very valuable information, and also aiding materially the advancement of the breed.—J. W. Wheaton, secretary, Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

Wool Prices Down

The attached tables give in summary the trend of the wool market. The statement of the British Ministry of Agriculture clearly sets forth the decidedly lower prices being secured for British fleece wool this year as compared with the 1924 season, while the wool textile index numbers show the fluctuations in wool from 1919 on, in comparison with the level of prices ruling in July, 1914. Attention is drawn in the footnote of the index numbers to the sharp advance in wool during the closing four months of last year, and then the corresponding decline since January of this year, which, up to the present, has been of even greater extent than was the advance.

Quite naturally, following a season like that of last year, when prices were advancing and profits were made, some operators in the trade felt that just such a similar condition would prevail this season and bought wool in limited quantities at prices which they may or may not realize on, depending on what the future holds in the matter of wool prices.

The Wool Record and Textile World, commenting on the profits made during the advance in wool the last half of last year, says: "It is now known that the profits made during that time have been more than wiped out in the subsequent slump, and the losses this year have been the worst ever experienced in the trade, far exceeding those incurred in the slumps of 1889, 1899, 1908 and 1920." Obviously, therefore, all the trade is seeking for is a safe footing on which to operate this year, and until the market becomes more settled little can be hoped for in the way of increased activity or any betterment in prices.—G. E. O'Brien, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers.

Wool Textile Index Numbers

In the following table are given index numbers of prices of wool, merino and crossbreds, taking as a basis the level ruling in July, 1914. The prices are monthly averages:

	Wool	
	Merino	Crossbred
1914		
July	100	100
Highest post-war	448	310
Lowest post-war	100	66
1922		
December	173	117
1923		
May	188	132
July	180	125
December	195	144
1924		
January	208	160
February	209	164
March	214	175
April	214	175
May	214	165
June	211	163
July	216	158
August	222	162
September	238	178
October	230	178
November	239	201
December	244	211
1925		
January	225	201
February	206	188
March	195	170
April	176	155
May	171	127
June	167	122
July	172	135
August	169	132



When All Roads Lead To The Elevator

Your wheat has been well raised.

Every bit of farming skill has been utilized—plowing at the right depth, and planting at the right time—that each acre shall yield its utmost.

Harvest is over and all roads lead to the elevator. Now is the season when over-expensive marketing can cut a large slice out of your crop profits.

The Ford truck owner starts his marketing with confidence. He figures, not on how many trips a week but how many trips a day. He matches miles with minutes and the many hours he saves at this season mean many dollars in his pocket.

One marketing season often pays for a Ford truck and more.

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Beauty and purity of tone with satisfying volume—that's the Brown Loud Speaker, the finest in all the world.

A Brown Loud Speaker will be a revelation to you in smooth velvety full-toned reproduction. Hear one to-day. Ask your dealer.

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EXTRA HEAVY COATING



This fine display of vegetables was grown on the farm of Ernest H. Hopkins, Cut Bank Lake, in the Grande Prairie district of Alberta.

Traps the Hawks

If your flock suffers from the depredations of hawks—and whose flock doesn't?—the experience of this farmer may be suggestive. During the months of January and February, S. D. Wesnes caught 42 chicken hawks in an open field back of his barn.

Four No. 1 steel traps were set in a low place in the ground and covered with grass. Each trap was securely staked so the hawk could not fly away with it. A rabbit is killed and staked in a natural position between the traps. A little fur is plucked off the rabbit's back, for the hawks like fresh meat.

Another reader sets a 30-foot pole in an open space 200 yards or so from the poultry house. A rat-trap, fastened to the top of the pole will catch all the hawks in the neighborhood, he claims.

Sask. Sheep and Swine Sales

A change in the dates of the Saskatoon Sheep and Swine Sale and Show is announced by J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner. Formerly this event was set for October 28, 29 and 30, but owing to the Dominion election day falling on the 29th, the dates will be October 30 and 31. The show at Regina is to be held on November 3, 4 and 5.

The Saskatoon sales will be held on the afternoon of Saturday, October 31, and at Regina the swine sale will be held in the forenoon and the sheep sale in the afternoon of November 5. All of the stock entered will be graded before being offered for sale, and as a large percentage will be sired by stock imported from Great Britain by the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations in 1923, it will afford a good opportunity for buyers to secure new blood to head their herds.

Passing of George Lane

George Lane, owner of the famous Bar U ranch in Alberta, died suddenly at the ranch September 24.

He was a friend of the Prince of Wales, and in the latter's behalf purchased the royal ranch which adjoins the Bar U.

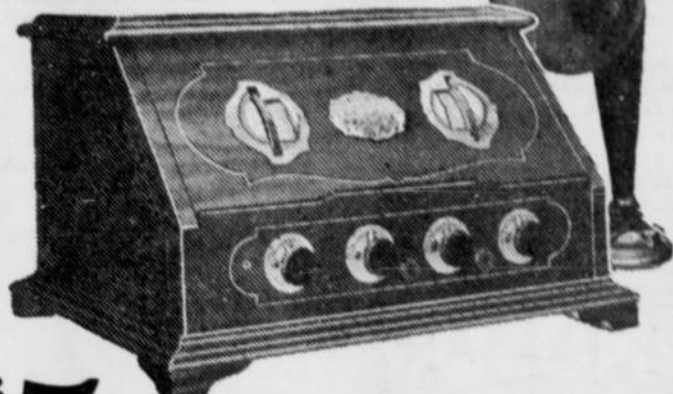
Mr. Lane, who was the most colorful character in Alberta's ranching history, came to this country in 1883. He was a partner in the Gordon, Ironside and Fares Company for years, and besides operating one of the largest ranches in the West, he farmed on a tremendous scale. The Prince of Wales was his guest at the Bar U on his first visit to the West in 1921, and was so favorably impressed that he acquired his present property. Mr. Lane suffered a break-down about a year ago.

In 1913 he was elected to the provincial legislature for the riding of Bow Valley; but he resigned his seat before taking his place in the House in order to allow Charles Mitchell, present Liberal leader, to run there as a member of the cabinet.

Mr. Lane was one of the foremost ranchers and stock breeders of Alberta. He was born near Des Moines, Iowa, in 1856, and had followed a cowboy's life in Montana until he migrated to Alberta.

In that year he became foreman of

The New Westinghouse 5 Tube Radio



\$5.00 Down for Outfit, Complete with all Accessories

This wonderful New Westinghouse 5 Tube Set represents the last word in advanced radio design. The name of the greatest manufacturer of electrical apparatus guarantees its absolute scientific perfection. It is the best buy of the radio season—the greatest opportunity since the coming of radio.

For the first time, this set is now offered at a popular price, on liberal terms. You can now have this genuine Westinghouse set, with tubes, batteries and everything ready to set up for only \$5.00 down and easy monthly payments.

You can enjoy a GOOD radio set at all times. But most pleasure is to be had in the fall, winter, and spring months. Now is the time to get your set. And you can have the best at a reasonable price, on liberal terms. Choose a set made by Westinghouse and make no mistake. There is no longer any reason why you should not have this excellent set in your home. Write today for our offer.

Two Weeks' FREE Trial— Easy Payments

We guarantee you two weeks' FREE trial in your own home. Put the set up and use it just as if it were your own. Ship it back if you are not satisfied, and we will refund your money. If you decide to keep it, you can pay for it on easy terms.

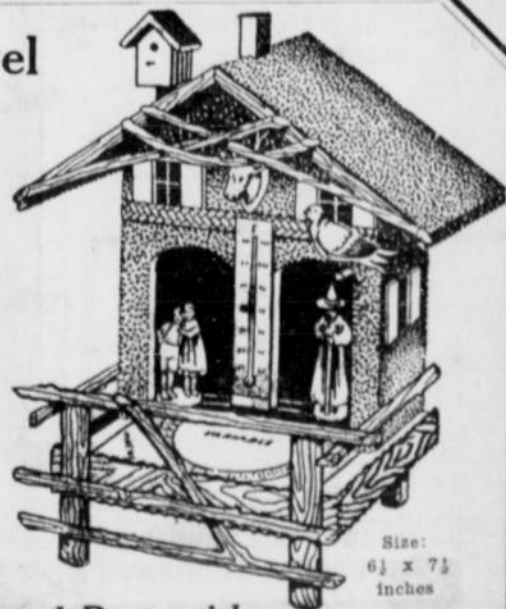
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telling all about this great offer. Just mail a post card or a letter at once, and we will send you full details of this sensational radio opportunity. Remember, this is the newest radio development of WESTINGHOUSE, the greatest manufacturer of receiving sets! Write TODAY.

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Don't miss this opportunity to obtain FREE OF COST this attractive gift, along with Western Canada's leading farm journal. Send in your order TODAY.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

the North-West Cattle Company's ranch, the Bar U, at High River, Alta.

In 1891-92 he put cattle on the Blood Reserve for Pat Burns, and later entered into a partnership with Gordon, Ironside and Fares, a packing company with head offices at Winnipeg.

In 1902 he bought the Bar U ranch from the North-West Cattle Company.

In 1885 Mr. Lane married Elizabeth Sexsmith, of Ottawa, and had four sons and four daughters. He was a director of the Permanent Loan and Investment Company.

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Fattening Roasters

By M. C. Herner

THERE are too many of our farm poultry raisers who do not know the difference between a broiler and roaster, nor do they realize that they are losing money in keeping Leghorn cockerels or cockerels of this type longer than 12 to 14 weeks of age. As a result many are sorely disappointed, when they send their cockerels to market, at the small price they receive for them. Such cockerels, if kept over till fall, have to compete with cockerels of the heavier breeds, and as a result have to take the lower price. After September 1, the great majority of households want the larger spring chicken, and the demand therefore becomes less and less for broilers.

Cockerels of the heavier breeds always make the best roasters. They get the size or weight, the finish and the quality. There is not so very much to choose as between breeds since all will make very good gains during the fattening period. Cockerels of a certain type, however, regardless of breed, will make better gains than others. The low set, blocky type, with good depth and width and fair length of body, will always make the best gains, and will also finish off better than any others. The long-legged, narrow-bodied and shallow-chested chickens will never make good gains, nor will this type get the finish or the quality of the others. These two types, and types between the two, can be found in any flock of spring chickens. We venture to say that the latter type will, in most cases, eat as much as three times the amount of food to make one pound of gain as the former type will take.

The main objects should be to bring the chickens along by good feeding to the place where they have the size and weight, and are in condition to make good gains while fattened. Summer and early fall feeding produces the frame work, and the later feeding does the filling in and the fattening puts on the finish and gives the quality. So unless the care and feed given the flock have been such as to do these things there is not much chance of making a good job of the fattening work. We must bear in mind that no system of feeding and no

class of food fed will make a No. 1 chicken out of a No. 2 during the fattening period.

Cockerels at four to five months of age are in their prime to go into the fattening crate. After this age they are more inclined to get coarse and staggy, and lose a good deal of their good roasting qualities. Neither will



Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel of the right type. Note the prominent eye, wide skull, full breast and long body.

they make as good gains after this age. The cost of fattening always increases with age, or at least the amount of food required to make one pound of increase in weight increases as the bird gets older.

For fattening work the fattening crate holding 12 to 15 chickens is probably the handiest and the cheapest thing to use. Pen-fattening or simply penning the chickens up in a small yard or pen is more easily done, but as a rule they take more exercise under this method and take a little more food to make the gain. Close confinement and a short fattening period, tends to produce a better quality chicken than can be produced under the pen-fattening method. Fattening crates are easily made, and will pay for themselves in a season or two.

The popular size crate is six feet long, 14 or 15 inches wide, and 16 to 18 inches high, with slats running lengthwise on the bottom, back and top, but in the front placed on upright so the chickens can reach through to eat out of the trough which is placed in front. This crate should be divided into three sections, and each section can be made to open separately at the top. The bottom slats should be about seven-eighths inch apart so the droppings can fall through to the floor. The crate can be suspended from the ceiling by wire or set on trestles or other supports.

When getting chickens ready to fatten they should be dusted for lice first. Use sodium fluoride, a pinch about the size of a pea, under each wing and also right above the vent. Put it in well on the skin. Starve the chickens 24 hours and then feed twice a day.

As a feed, two parts of oats, one of barley and one of wheat chopped very fine and mixed with butter-milk or skim-milk to make a batter that will pour nicely, is one of the best feeds. Two parts



Where a large number of chickens are to be fattened, this shows a suitable feeding battery with tiers of crates one above the other. Removable squares of tins are slid beneath each coop to catch the droppings.

CHICKADEE YEAST FOOD for POULTRY

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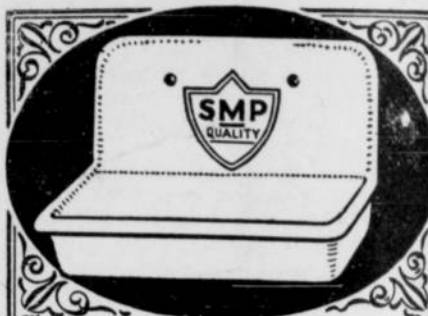
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Price, complete, \$13.00.



The SMP Enamelled Drain Board shown above is made to fit the SMP Enamelled Ware Sink, or all standard sinks. Size 20" x 24". Has the same material and enamel as SMP Sinks and is complete with brackets and fittings for setting up. A great labor saver.

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Any of our 27 creameries (one near you) will be glad to quote you latest prices. Co-operate and receive satisfaction.

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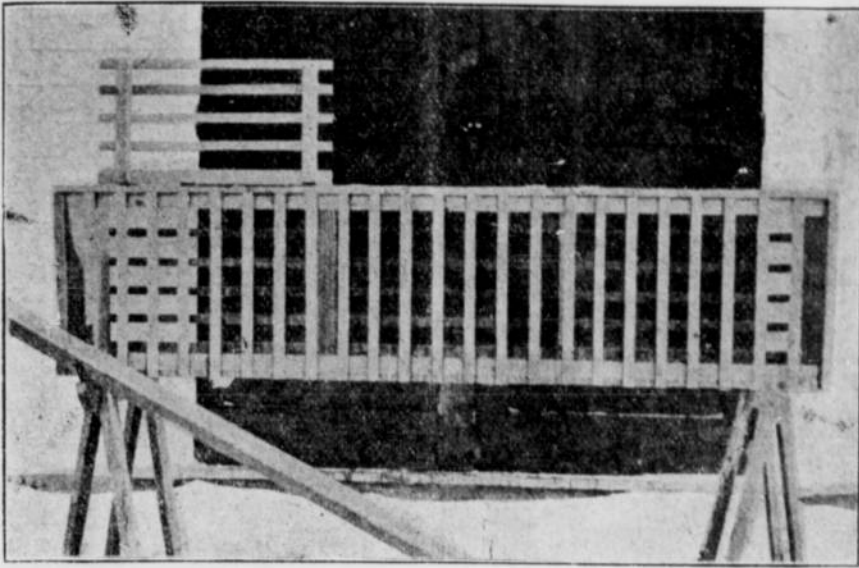
CREAMERIES LTD.

REGINA SASK.



of oat feed and one of shorts is another very good feed. Or two parts of oat feed and one of fine corn-chop is very good too. Hulled oats or hullless oats chopped fine would take the place of the oat feed very nicely. Start the chickens lightly, using about one ounce per bird the first feed and also the second. After this increase it each day so they will be upon full rations in about five or

during the summer, so in the fall I had two colonies. Those I placed in the cellar, which, according to what I had read, should be very suitable. Nothing ever froze in it, nor was it too warm. Still, by January, every bee was dead, and lots of stores left. The only reason appeared to be dampness. Not intending to give it up so soon I bought another swarm the next summer (1923), from the same party, and



The fattening crate described on opposite page

six days. This may mean as high as four pounds of the dry feed twice a day for really large chickens. It is best, however, to try and keep them on a keen edge for appetite even after they are on full rations. This can be done by not leaving any food in the trough longer than half-an-hour.

The finer the feed is the better, and mixing it 12 hours ahead of the meal is good practice. The skillful feeder is one who can estimate just what a crate of chickens will eat and can keep them up on full rations and a keen edge right through the fattening period.

In some cases it may be necessary to give water to drink, but as a rule they do not care for any. If the room is kept dark the chickens will be more contented. If it is too light they become very restless and may start "feather eating." They will not make as good gains in a light room as they will in a dark one, other things being equal.

If any go "off their feed" it may be well to take them out and let them run around for a few days to get them back to normal. If the feeder is careful they should not go "off their feed" at all. A little grit or coarse sand is relished and may be given about the end of the first week. Raw meat helps to sharpen up the appetite, too.

With good feeding a chicken should make anywhere from half-a-pound to one-and-one-half pounds increase in weight in three weeks, and do it on about four pounds of feed for every pound increase in weight. Other things being equal we figure that the increase in weight will pay for the feed and labor, and the increase in price should represent the profit. Some times the increase in price covers cost of labor and feed, and the increase in weight represents the profit, but a good deal would depend on where and how the chickens were sold. We therefore add that once the chickens are fattened the owner is money ahead to kill and prepare them for market at home.

Wintered Bees Successfully

If anyone is sufficiently interested to read what my experience with bees has taught me they are more than welcome to such of the information as they may find useful.

I believe one of the most difficult obstacles in our climate is loss through wintering, and the best way to overcome this is, in my opinion, to construct proper cases, and with careful placing and packing to winter the bees outside. In the spring of 1922 I bought a colony and they swarmed

in the fall I put this colony in a outside wintering case. They came through the winter strong and in perfect shape, and during last summer threw off two swarms, even though this season was a rather poor one in my locality.

Thus, while all those of my neighbors who keep bees are wintering them in cellars with more or less success, still I feel quite sure that where reasonable precautions are taken the outside wintering will prove far more natural to the bees and profitable to the owner.

I built the wintering cases of siding and large enough to allow eight inches of space on all sides and underneath, and 12 inches clear on top. This space I packed as hard as possible with dry chaff, put a shingled cover on, and as soon as we got snow I covered the top and three sides with a foot or two of well-trampled snow. Only the south side where the bees had their opening was left clear of snow except on very stormy days when I covered this up also. There are, of course, a number of other things to consider, such as placing the wintering cases in a sheltered position, see that the colonies have plenty of stores, examining for sickness, etc., but those are particularly dealt with by the bulletins from the governments' publication branches.

As to the honey crop—last season (1924) was a poor one in our locality, principally on account of lack of rain. I took only about 20 pounds from the old hive and again fed the three colonies about 50 pounds of sugar in the late fall. But even at that, when considering they swarmed twice and thus closed the season with three colonies instead of one, I am satisfied. Here are lots of wild flowers and some fields of tame clover, and I am quite sure that in a fair season bees properly taken care of will prove very profitable. Besides this I find them very interesting in their tireless habits, and anyone who likes to watch mother nature's primitive workers at their jobs will enjoy observing them.—P. M. Berg, Inwood, Man.

Surprising Yourself

Did you ever plan a surprise for yourself? Here is one out of which both pessimists and optimists can get just as much "kick." See page 21 for full information about classified advertising, then look around the farm and write out an ad. for anything you would like to buy, sell or exchange.

If the results from a Guide ad. don't give you a pleasant surprise, why do thousands of Guide readers use them year after year?

Coats of Beauty

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This book is FREE—Send your copy to-day, address as below.

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 457 Hallam Bldg., TORONTO

Fragrant Peonies

10—Choicest Varieties—10

For Planting in October

When The Guide offered peonies for distribution last winter and spring, great interest was shown among our readers. For this reason The Guide last spring placed an order for 1,000 peony roots with one of the largest and most reliable growers in Holland. These peony roots will be shipped from Holland in early September, should reach Winnipeg about the first of October, and be ready for mailing immediately. The Guide selected only those peonies that experience has proven to be very fragrant, vigorous in growth, heavy blooming, long-stemmed varieties. They are all perfectly hardy on the Canadian prairies, consequently, any person securing one of these peony roots may be sure of having one of the very best peonies in his or her garden. The names of the peonies which The Guide has purchased are as given below. (See page 13 in issue of August 26 for planting instructions):

- Felix Crousse**—Brilliant red, free bloomer.
- Festiva Maxima**—Pure white centre, flecked with crimson.
- Mme. Emile Lemoine**—Large delicate pink.
- Marie Lemoine**—Large, beautiful creamy white, gold stamens.
- Edulis Superba**—Brilliant pink with violet shade.
- Madame Calot**—Pinkish white, tinted with flesh color.
- Monsieur Jules Elle**—Immense flower, glossy pink.
- Eugene Verdier**—Soft flesh rose.
- Jeanne d'Arc**—Guards and centre soft pink, collar creamy white, shaded with sulphur.
- Couronne d'Or**—Beautiful white, yellow reflection.



A Bouquet of Peonies

The Guide will send one peony root of any of the above named varieties to any person who will collect a new subscription for The Guide, at \$1.00 per year, from any farm home in the prairie provinces where there is not now a Guide subscriber. Send the \$1.00 and the name of the new subscriber and the peony root will be sent Free and Postpaid as a reward for your trouble. Any number of roots may be earned in this way.

Or, we shall give every present Guide subscriber an opportunity to purchase these beautiful peony roots at very special bargain prices. Send \$1.00 to pay for an additional year's subscription to The Guide and you may have any one of these roots for 45 cents, postpaid; any two for 80 cents, postpaid. Thus, if a present subscriber wants one peony root he or she will send \$1.45 to pay for one year's subscription and the peony root, or \$1.80 for one year's subscription and two peony roots. If any varieties are exhausted we shall substitute one of the other varieties. All are equally good. Early orders will be sure of their own choice.

These fragrant, vigorous, prolific, perennial flowers, when once planted last for years. Let them stay in the ground all winter. They're no trouble at all and they make a wonderful difference to the home.

Address all correspondence to:
The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

It pays to read the Classified section, page 21.

OUR SPECIALS

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\$10 All-Wool Double Blankets, dark grey;
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\$8.50 Dark Grey All-Wool Double Blankets, extra large size. \$6.95
Price
\$8.50 All-Wool Blankets, grey; size 56 by 76; \$3.95
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South African Field Boots, leather lined. Special \$3.95
Colonial Officers Field Boots, heavy double soles, calfskin lined. Wonderful values; black and brown. \$5.95
Special price
South African Field Boots, No. 1 quality; extra heavy double sole throughout; most wonderful value ever offered; \$5.45
brown. Special
Officers' Dress Shoes, brown, medium soles; regular \$10; \$4.95
now, pair
Solid Leather Work Boots, black and brown, plain toe, army last; \$3.95
regular \$8.50, now
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Special
SPECIAL SHOE PURCHASE—5,000 pairs of Men's Fine Dress Shoes, black or brown, recede or wide toes, Goodyear welt, solid leather; regular \$4.95
\$9.50; now, per pair
Special—Black Dress Boots, leather lined. All sizes. \$4.45
Special

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Bags
Army Bags, suitable for laundry. 45c
Price
Extra Large White Navy Bags; \$1.45
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100 per cent. Pure Wool Underwear, heavy rib; worth \$2.50. All \$1.35
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Shirts. Special
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Canvas Army Leggings. 85c
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Khaki Haversacks, large size, with shoulder straps; used, but as good as new. Price 75c
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Small Pack Sacks, with double leather straps \$1.00
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\$3.00 Overall, extra heavy, in black, blue striped; all sizes, \$1.75
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British Khaki Worsted Sox, wonderful value 45c
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Men's All-Wool Fine Dress Gloves, with snaps; worth \$1.50. 50c
Our price

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Co-operators Take Stock

Continued from Page 7

survey made in 1915, he stated, showed 5,424 co-operative organizations in the United States, doing a business of \$635,838,684 annually, while the most recent survey begun in 1922 and completed in March 1924, showed 10,160 active co-operative associations in existence, with 2,025,000 members, and a business turnover in 1923 of \$2,200,000,000. The greater part of this enormous business was the work of marketing associations, though collective buying amounted to \$70,000,000 and sales by farmers' co-operative stores to \$50,000,000.

The chief products co-operatively marketed in the United States during 1923 were cotton, \$100,000,000; dairy products, \$400,000,000; fruits and vegetables, \$300,000,000; grain, \$600,000,000; livestock, \$250,000,000 (not including \$200,000,000 of business by co-operative selling agencies in 19 livestock terminal markets); nuts, \$50,000,000; tobacco, \$150,000,000 and wool \$20,000,000. Miscellaneous selling accounted for another \$160,000,000.

Collective Bargaining Recognized

Co-operative marketing is a term which is very widely interpreted, and many forms of activity were explained to the institute. The Sugar Beet Growers of Utah, for instance, have their co-operative association which has found an apparently satisfactory method of marketing the products of its members through collective bargaining. The manufacture of sugar in Utah is left entirely in the hands of ordinary commercial companies, and the function of the co-operative associa-

tion is to meet a committee of the manufacturers' association and agree upon the price of sugar beets for each year. The growers' representatives, however, go to the conference with almost, if not quite, as much knowledge of the sugar business as the manufacturers. They have their own chemist, they examine and audit the books of the manufacturers and know the condition of the market. They have succeeded in establishing the basis that the growing of the beets is one-half the cost of producing sugar, and their present contract provides that the grower shall receive 50 per cent. of the net selling price of the finished product, with a minimum of \$6.00 per ton for beets. To illustrate: 2,000 pounds of beets analyzing 16 per cent. sugar, with 75 per cent. efficiency in extraction, yields 240 pounds of sugar. At six cents per pound this gives a value of \$14.40 per ton, or a price of \$7.20 to the grower. The association is financed by a deduction from the returns to the producer which must not exceed three cents per ton, of which so far it has been necessary to take only two cents.

Co-operator's View on Tariff

The association has no membership fee, and includes 98½ per cent. of the 12,000 beet growers in Utah. The system of price fixing outlined above gives the Utah sugar beet grower a vital interest in the price of sugar, and it was not surprising to learn that the Utah Sugar Beet Co-operative Association, in the words of its manager, Mr. Winder, "exercises its influence to maintain a high protective tariff on sugar." "There is no division of opinion on that subject," he added, "in fact the Democratic governor of the state won

his last election on a platform of high tariff on sugar, lead and wool, our principal products, and free trade in everything else." At which the co-operators present laughed, some of them sadly.

The National Poultry Council and the National Dairy Council, have also, it was learned, made the maintenance of adequate tariff protection of the commodities in which they are interested a part of their policy.

Collective bargaining is also the method through which the milk producers surrounding a number of large eastern cities market their product. Instead of forming their own distributing and manufacturing companies the milk producers supplying Philadelphia for example, have formed an organization known as the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which meets with the dealers' organization and fixes the price which the dealer shall pay for milk. At Philadelphia, at present, the price of milk delivered to the trade is 7½ cents per quart for 4 per cent. milk. This works out at \$3.37 per 100 pounds. The quoted price, however, is \$3.34 per 100 pounds. The remaining three cents, together with one cent contributed by the dealers, is divided between the Inter-State Milk Producers Association for its expenses and the Inter-State Dairy Council.

The Inter-State Dairy Council, which is affiliated with the National Council, carries on two important lines of work: first in improving the milk supply, and the second in publicity work for the purpose of increasing milk consumption. The milk improvement program is carried out largely by a force of practical field service men who visit the

farms and inspect the sanitary conditions and methods of handling the milk. The council insists upon a very high standard of barn construction and equipment, upon the cooling of milk immediately after milking, and upon the provision of a proper milk house or an efficient spring house. The field men also assist the farmers with advice in feeding and the selection of breeding and dairy stock.

If the requirements of the council are not met by any farmer after due warning, a short letter is written to the dealer to whom he ships his milk, stating that Mr. So and So has refused to meet the requirements of the council, and asking to be informed of any steps which the dealer may take. Within a few days a letter comes back saying that Mr. So and So has been notified that his milk will no longer be received. The offender then finds it impossible to market his milk in Philadelphia until he has complied with the requirements, when he is again permitted to ship.

Dairymen Increase Consumption

The publicity work is highly organized, and has resulted in a large increase in the consumption of milk. Motion pictures of a highly entertaining nature, but at the same time pointing out the value of milk and dairy products as food, and the precautions that are taken to ensure a pure milk supply, have been shown in the city theatres, where millions of people have paid to see them. The printed word is also used both in attractive booklets and posters and in newspaper advertising. Perhaps the most important accomplishment of the Dairy Council, however, has been to secure the admission to the public

schools of representatives of the Council who preach the gospel of health, which embraces not only the maxim that every child should drink a quart of milk a day, but also such things as "sleep nine hours a day with the window open," "play in the fresh air and sunshine," "eat green vegetables and fruit," "brush your teeth twice a day," "drink four glasses of water a day," and "bathe at least once a week."

The milk producers' associations, not without a struggle it is true, and not without at times finding it necessary to withhold milk from certain dealers, have become a very powerful factor in Philadelphia and a number of other cities. They have access to the books of the dealers and are in the position at all times to know exactly how much milk each dealer receives, how it is disposed of, the prices secured, and the profits made, as well as keeping a close check upon the methods of handling.

The milk producers surrounding Winnipeg have an organization known as the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association, which in a similar way is doing a work similar to that of the Inter-State Milk Producers and the Inter-State Dairy Council. The success of the organizations around Philadelphia and other cities provides an example which might be followed with much profit in Canada.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange is a totally different type of co-operative, being a federated selling agency composed of a number of country exchanges, which in turn are formed by locals composed of growers. The exchange sells the fruit in car lots on behalf of and on the instructions of the locals and country exchanges and the pooling is a local matter.

What Advertising Did for "Sunkist"

W. B. Geissinger, who represented the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, is the assistant advertising manager of that organization, and he spoke chiefly on the contribution which advertising had made to its success.

"Sunkist" had to advertise because the better prices which its marketing system brought to the producers resulted inevitably in increased production. If you make two blades of grass grow where one grew before you've got to get a market for hay, and so "Sunkist" is spending a million dollars a year in advertising, which seems a lot of money, but isn't so much when it helps to sell a crop which is worth \$75,000,000 a year, f.o.b. California, and for which the consumer pays \$150,000,000. The consumption of oranges has increased enormously during the last few years, and Sunkist advertising has helped to bring this about. The small juice extractor operated by electricity seen in thousands of soda fountains throughout Canada and the United States is an advertising and selling device of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. It appeals to the thirsty one because he can see the juice he is going to drink squeezed from a real orange before his eyes. It has given the exchange an outlet for 25,000 additional cars of oranges a year.

Idealism Lacking

One thing that impressed the writer and the other Canadians present at the institute (who included J. J. Morrison, the grand old man of the U.F.O., and R. D. Colquette, once of The Grain Growers' Guide, and now a professor at the O.A.C., Guelph), was that co-operation in the United States, as interpreted by the officials of the organizations who had a place on the program, is a strictly dollars and cents business proposition. There was nothing sentimental or idealistic in the addresses of these apparently highly efficient gentlemen. They were the typical American business men, strong for systematic business organization and out to make a success of their co-operative enterprise, and using all the methods of private corporations so far as they were applicable. There was no talk of a coming co-operative commonwealth, and apparently no particular concern for the consumer, as witness the insistence of the poultry, dairy, and sugar beet producers on a high protective tariff. Indeed the fact that co-operation might result in lower prices was recognized as a danger, and there was some discussion as to how the co-operator could retain the benefits of

co-operation for himself instead of allowing them to go to the consumer.

The line of reasoning was something like this: Efficient co-operative marketing is bringing better prices to the producer. Better prices will lead to larger production and then the markets will be over supplied, prices will fall and the producer may be worse off than before. The California fruit growers have solved the problem so far by advertising and increasing the consumption of their product, but wheat, cotton, tobacco, meat, and other staple products are not the kind of things that people can be induced to use two or three times as much of by even the most effective and artistic advertising. In fact the increased consumption of fruit has to some extent been at the expense of meat and other foods. The problem of how the farmer is to retain the benefits which result from his co-operative efforts was not solved by the institute.

Mutually Educative

Canada, as has already been indicated, has no reason to be ashamed when its co-operative record is placed alongside that of the United States. It will not be surprising if, in the future, the farmers of this country far outstrip their neighbors across the line in progress towards the co-operative ideal. In this country we have one great advantage, and that lies in our widespread local and provincial farmers' organizations, the United Farmers and Grain Growers Associations.

The Farm Bureau, the National Grange and several other general farmers' organizations have considerable membership in some sections of the United States, but in many parts of the country these are merely skeleton organizations with no live local community units, while in other places they are non-existent. The result is that when a need exists for a co-operative effort, the whole machinery of organiza-

tion has to be built up and much educational work has to be done, both before and after organization and at great expense. It is a common thing down there to find it necessary to collect an entrance fee of \$10 from each member of a co-operative marketing association, \$5.00 of which goes to the canvasser and the other \$5.00 to cover organization expenses. And even after the initial organization work has been done large expenditures are necessary to retain the loyalty of the members. The cotton and tobacco co-operatives of the Southern States, for example, find it necessary to spend large sums of money in employing staffs of field service men, a large part of whose duty is to see that the contract signers deliver their crop to the association. Local meetings simply for the purpose of discussing the business of the co-operative fail to bring the members together and the Burley tobacco people have found it necessary to establish a department, headed by a very capable young woman, to organize and assist in keeping alive community locals throughout the territory.

Provincial Assn's Firm Bed Rock

It is only by hearing of the difficulties which some of the co-operatives in the United States have experienced that one can fully realize the value which our own provincial and local organizations have to the co-operative movement. In the United States co-operative organization has frequently had to be "from the top down." In Canada it has been "from the bottom up." Here, the need for co-operation has been seen by the men on the land. It has been discussed in the locals, in the district and provincial conventions, in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. When the farmers were ready for co-operation, when they were convinced that a practical plan had been devised, they had the machinery all ready in the net work of locals and provincial organ-

izations which was able to put over the organization at the least possible cost and largely by voluntary effort.

Twenty years of work in the provincial associations is now bearing fruit in the co-operative movement. It is imperative if the co-operative movement is to live and to grow that the old provincial organizations shall maintain and extend their work of education, their community activities and their general work for the advancement of rural life.

Florida for Me

Continued from Page 8

I wrote to The Grain Growers' Guide and asked their advice. They said. Before you invest, investigate. I haven't got time to investigate. Some of this stock is going up so fast that the fellow who fools round investigating loses his chance. It's the fellow who gets in early that makes the killing. That's where I got to depend on my own brains.

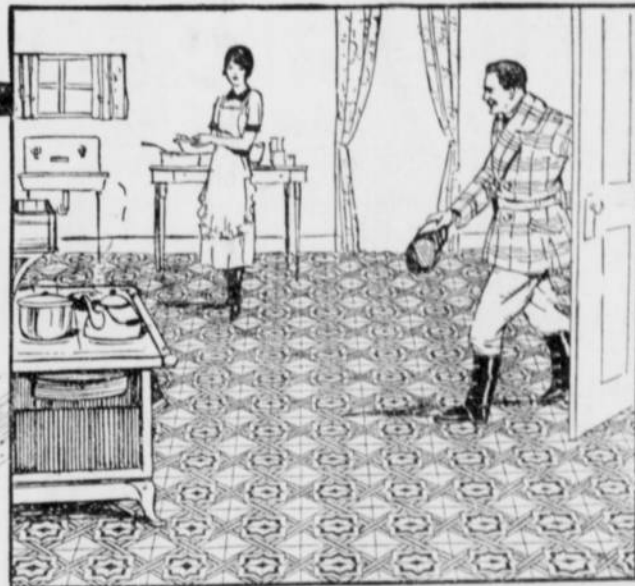
Anyway I've got a strong suspicion that The Guide is in cahoots with these 3 per cent. bankers. Did you see all the stuff they printed about cheap money last winter? They don't want to see a farmer get rich and move into town.

When the Ship Comes In

"Once a sucker, always a sucker," says some smart feller. That may be true. But I'm no sucker. No, sir! I'm just wise enough to play the cards close to my chest. I don't go singing round the neighborhood about these investments. They'd only laugh if I was to tell 'em now. These 2 x 4 numbskulls are always ready to laugh at vision and foresight. Christopher Columbus and Robert Fulton got the razz when they tried to raise a little money to start their schemes.

The first thing my neighbors will

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Made in popular sizes in a wide range of pleasing patterns. These fine rugs have all the practical advantages of Dominion Linoleum by the yard and are equally moderate in price. Lie flat without fastening of any kind.

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know about it is when I breeze out south-bound in a big McLaughlin, with the old girl in the back seat decked out in a new lid and purple silk affair, trying in spite of it all to look unhappy and unconvinced.

The law of chances is on my side. You can't invest in these forever without striking it rich sometime. I come within an ace of it twice. But this time I got something really gilded.

And last of all let me tell you something. These suspicious-minded people who suspect every stock salesman with a promising thing, make me sick. Some

stock salesmen go wrong. That's only human. So do some preachers and bankers. But I've got enough faith in human nature to at least give 'em all a fair hearing. It might be the ways of Providence to send us the chance of a life-time through some agent with the least promising appearance.—I. B. Green (and don't know it).

The Tariff in the Last Parliament

Continued from Page 3

making of a commercial agreement between the two countries on terms that may be deemed mutually bene-

ficial." It was further provided that if the United States reduced by 50 per cent. the duties on wheat, wheat flour, oats, barley, potatoes, onions, turnips, hay and fish, the governor-in-council might by order-in-council make a similar reduction on similar articles imported into Canada from the United States.

Progressive Criticism

Well-drilling machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada was put on the free list, and other changes made in a number of articles of an industrial character. The minister of finance also announced an increase in the duty on raisins and currants from two-thirds of a cent a pound to three cents a pound except on importations from Great Britain. This increase was made for the purpose of preparing for a treaty of reciprocity with Australia. He also announced the establishment of a bounty on copper and hemp production, the bounty to run for five years, in each case not to exceed \$200,000 a year. Considerable objection was raised to the proposal to increase the duty on currants and raisins, and it was urged that this was a violation of the Liberal platform to legislate towards a lower cost of living.

On behalf of the Progressive party R. Forke moved an amendment, regretting the pronouncement of the minister of finance in favor of tariff stability at existing rates and "the consequent intimation that the government contemplates no further appreciable tariff reduction"; denouncing the principle of protection and urging "(a) an immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff, particularly on the necessities of life and the implements of production; (b) an immediate increase in the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff; (c) reciprocity in trade with the United States as outlined in the proposed reciprocity agreement of 1921." Mr. Forke's amendment was supported by only 61 votes, and the budget was carried by 114 to 106.

The 1924 Budget

The Speech from the Throne in 1924 presaged further reductions in taxation without any special reference to reductions in the tariff, and the establishment of a board "to investigate and study the various modes of taxation."

The budget was introduced by Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, on April 10, 1924, and it contained reductions on a number of agricultural implements and machinery for use in the primary industries of the country. Mowing machines, harvesters, binders and reapers were put on the free list under the preferential tariff and reduced from 10 to 6 per cent. under the general tariff. Cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weeders were placed on the free list under the preferential tariff, and the general tariff reduced from 12½ to 7½ per cent. Plows, threshing machines and parts thereof, post-hole diggers, hay loaders, grain crushers, hay tedders, potato diggers and other agricultural implements were reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff, and from 15 to 10 per cent. under the general tariff. Farm wagons were reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff, and from 17½ to 10 per cent. under the general tariff.

The duty under the preferential tariff on axes, scythes, sickles, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes and pronged forks was reduced from 15 to 10 per cent.; under the general tariff from 22½ to 20 per cent. On shovels and spades the duty under the preferential tariff was reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.; under the general tariff from 32½ to 20 per cent. Pig iron, bar iron and bar steel, when used in the manufacture of mowers, binders, reapers, cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seeders, drills, manure spreaders and weeders were placed on the free list and a general duty of 7½ per cent. placed on all other materials entering into the manufacture of farm implements. The duty on incubators,

milking machines and machines for testing butter-fat was reduced 5 per cent., and a 5 per cent. reduction was also given on certain machinery used in the fruit-growing industry. Reductions were also made on machinery for mining and quarrying, ranging from 2½ to 17½ per cent., and reductions ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. on machinery for lumbering industries. Altogether the changes in the tariff in the 1924 budget affected some 36 items in the tariff schedule.

The Woodsworth Amendment

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Centre Winnipeg, moved an amendment to the budget, seconded by J. T. Shaw, declaring that the proposals in the budget indicated "recognition by the government of the necessity for a fiscal policy, designed to encourage industry based upon the development of the natural resources of the country, and to afford some alleviation of the financial burdens bearing upon the people," and "that the best interests of Canada will be served by an immediate and substantial reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life, including foodstuffs, clothing and building material."

A. J. Doucet, Conservative member for Kent, moved a second amendment that "This House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires a consistently maintained protective policy." Mr. Doucet's amendment was ruled out of order by the speaker. Mr. Woodsworth's amendment received only 16 votes, all from the Progressive benches, the budget itself being carried by 165 to 53.

The Last Session

No tariff reductions were presaged in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session for 1925. Reference was made in the speech to the tariff reductions of the preceding session and it was stated that transportation costs and rates by land and sea were as important a factor as the customs tariff in affecting production and the cost of living, and that attention would be given during the session to these other factors.

Mr. Robb's second budget contained an increase in the duty on slack coal from 14 to 50 cents a ton, and a decrease in the duties on deep well-boring machinery. It was essentially a stand-pat budget.

Sir Henry Drayton, for the Conservative opposition moved an amendment in which tariff policy was not mentioned. The amendment called for reductions of taxation, especially in the sales tax. R. Forke, Progressive leader, moved the following amendment:

"The House regrets that the budget presented by the acting minister of finance, contains evidence of the application of unsound principles of public finance, affords no relief from the excessive burdens of indirect taxation, and constitutes a failure to carry into effect substantial economies in public expenditure and the fiscal policy of the Liberal party, as from time to time enunciated, and that the policy of protection maintained in the present budget, has greatly increased the cost of living and production, and has failed to provide adequate revenues or to prevent serious depression in trade and industry.

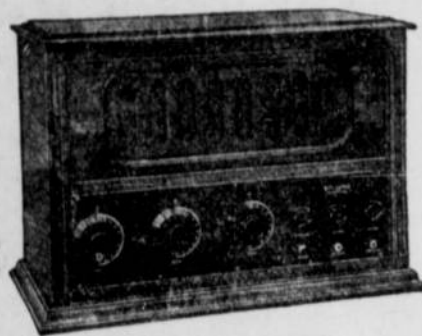
"And be it further resolved that a revision of the tariff schedules, based on the needs for revenue instead of on the principle of protection is long overdue, and should be immediately undertaken in order to bring down the cost of living and to place our industries on a permanently sound basis."

This amendment was ruled out of order by the speaker. The debate on the budget constituted a record, no less than 116 speeches being made, the debate lasting from March 24 to April 30. Sir Henry Drayton's amendment was negatived by 164 to 48, and the budget was carried by 123 to 86.

Secret Tariff Making

There is one element in the Liberal attitude towards the tariff which became conspicuous during the years

Continued on Page 22



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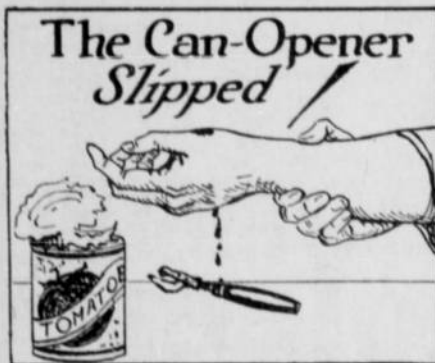
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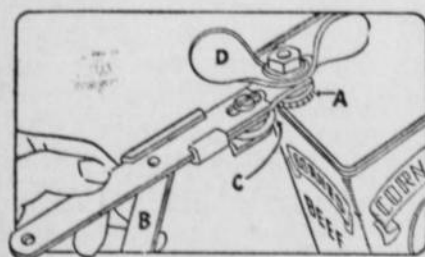
*Every home should have this new
high-grade invention*

The Jiffy is as different from the ordinary can-opener as the binder is from the old scythe. It makes a smooth cut—quickly, easily and without the slightest danger to the hands. A child can use it—a man cannot break it. Let The Grain Growers' Guide send you one



THE OLD WAY

You are in a hurry to open that tin. Perhaps a little excited about something, and the old can-opener slips, and then—a nasty, gagged cut, painful, inconvenient and dangerous.



THE JIFFY WAY

FREE and POSTPAID.

DESCRIPTION—Made of high-grade pressed steel, 7½ inches long, cutting edge "C" revolves, and can be resharpened easily. Simple in construction, strongly made and endorsed by our Household Editor as a great boon to every home, and worth half-a-dozen ordinary can-openers. Read what Mrs. Theodore Norsker, Bingville, Alta., says about one of our premiums:

"Enclosed find \$2.00 for my renewal for three years. Please send me one of the Jiffy Can-Openers, it looks good to me. Last year I got one of your Lamp Burners and it cannot be beat, it gives twice the light with the same amount of oil."

HOW IT OPERATES—Cog-wheel "A" fits inside rim. Lever "B" forces revolving knife "C" through tin. Turn key "D" to right, like winding clock, until top is entirely off. Cuts hardest tin easily.

You don't have to hold can. The Jiffy cuts top off just underneath the rim, leaving a smooth edge. Empty cans can be used for cutting cookies or as flower pots. The Jiffy has to be seen to be appreciated. It is a much more valuable premium than the Lamp Burner mentioned above by Mrs. Norsker. Every home will be glad we are making this special offer. Don't miss it.

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Sent **FREE** and **POSTPAID** with your own subscription or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription for three years at our regular rate of \$2.00. With a one year's subscription, send 50 cents extra, or \$1.50 in all. No matter how busy you are, it will pay you to send in your order today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Countrywoman

A Use for Tin Cans

NOT long ago I saw in a country home, a bouquet of beautiful wild flowers in a jug with a broken spout—what a shame!—for the container certainly detracted from the beauty of the flowers.

No home need be without artistic flower-containers, for every home has plenty of tin cans of one kind or another. Baking-powder tins make splendid bouquet holders. These, with a roll of crepe paper, or a few artistically-colored paper napkins will keep a house for a long time in pretty vases. Of course, the paper can be tied or sewn on, as in covering flower pots; but for vases it really looks better pasted on tightly over the can. When the strip of paper is cut the right size just paste the edges carefully together down the side, and paste and fold it in carefully over the bottom of the can as though doing up the end of a parcel. At a little distance one does not recognize the paper covering. Usually such a can will hold water, but if it leaks slip in a widemouthed bottle or large tumbler for holding the water and flowers.

I have recently seen "plain" crepe paper, with just an artistic border at the edges; this, or the plain, artistic golden browns, greens, yellows or even rose, make delightful coverings for the cans. It comes now, too, in such delicate pastel shades. In fact, one may use a "vase paper" to match the furnishings of a room, or the flowers it is intended to contain. Of course, some flowers look better with one shade of paper, and others with another shade. I like "Brown-eyed susans" in a golden-brown vase; yellow flowers look pretty in a green vase, saskatoon blossoms may be gay in a rose-colored container.

Then there are the lard and jam cans which may be used in the same way. A big bouquet of cool, lacey ferns in a yellow-covered can, placed on the floor of the hall, or in a corner of the living-room gives an air of distinction, beauty and coolness. Or put a big, drooping bouquet of golden-rod in a dark green or brown can, and just see what it does to the room!

Little vases for the bedroom dresser, table or writing-desk may be made of little spice cans, salted peanut cans, etc., all covered smooth and straight with the pasted on paper. These may be covered to match the room furnishings and contain a few white-and-yellow daisies, purple asters, pansies, etc.—Marion Fox.

Spoons and Their History

Little Betty was helping her mother clean the silver. "Spoons, spoons, spoons and spoons," she sighed polishing away diligently. "Soup spoons, tea spoons, coffee spoons, tablespoons, where did you get so many spoons mother, dear?"

"Oh, I bought them, or they were given to me as gifts," mother laughed. "You are tired darling, stop now and sit down over there with Matilda Jane, while I tell you all about spoons, for my mother told me a story about spoons when I was a little girl like you."

Betty gladly stopped, and taking her well-beloved doll, cuddled down with expectancy written all over her face. "Well," she said.

"Of course, you know that in very early days people had no spoons," mother started her story. "At first they did not cook things, but when they learned to cook and had to use spoons instead of fingers they made their spoons out of shells. A handle was added by splitting a slender stick up a little way and slipping it on to the shell. Savages still use this kind of spoon. Other spoons were made, and still are, of the horns of animals. Horn, when heated, will bend easily, and can be shaped into a spoon. Still other spoons were carved from wood.

"Spoons of bronze and other metals, ivory, bone and wood have been found in Egyptian tombs. Many of the

handles of the Egyptian spoon were made with a goose's head at the top, and this bent neck served as a hook to hang them over the edge of the dish after the spoon had been used. The Romans frequently made their spoons with sharp-pointed handles to be used in opening shell-fish.

"In early medieval days, the guests at a feast were not furnished with eating utensils, as each guest was supposed to bring his own. Only knives and spoons were used. The knife was usually carried at the girdle and the spoons had hinged handles so they could be folded up and slipped into a pouch or pocket. Some of these old spoons have a hole pierced in the handle through which a string could be run. They were then tied to the girdle.

"Just as nowadays a child may receive on each birthday a silver spoon, which goes to make up a set, so in centuries past this was the custom after people began to own more spoons. At a christening the child was always presented with one or more silver spoons by his god-parents. It became the custom on that occasion to present a certain kind of spoon called an Apostle spoon, and on each birthday to give him another. The handles of these spoons were surmounted by figures of the apostles. One was given to the child on each birthday until he owned a set of the Twelve Apostles, when he was given what was called a 'Master Spoon,' this being a spoon with a figure of Christ on it. This was one way in which those early people started their little one's religious training.

"If the people were very poor and the child could not have more than one spoon, he was given a spoon bearing a figure of the saint whose holy day came nearest to his birthday.

"In the middle of the sixteenth century, fashions in dress had a strange effect on the spoons used by the wealthy. About this time it became the fashion of both ladies and gentlemen to wear about their necks very deep starched ruffs. These were so stiff and wide, and so elaborately pleated, that they interfered seriously with eating. So spoons with handles a foot long came to be used, one historian says some were even two feet long, so that people when eating should not spill their food on their starched ruffs. Such a strange custom as this could have been followed only by the very wealthy.

"There are other strange spoons called 'rattle spoons,' because the handles are equipped with rings, or silver balls, or some device that jingles. These spoons came from Holland,



Perfectly willing to smile her happiest smile for the camera-man
Photo sent in by W. A. McIntosh, Dauphin

Sweden and Norway, and were made early in the eighteenth century. They would not seem to be wholly for a child's amusement, as the bowls were much too large for a child's mouth.

"During the seventeenth century spoons took the oval shape of our common teaspoons, the kind that my little Betty has been helping me with today," mother ended. "Now you run to meet daddy, while I put our spoons away," and she began to slip the spoons into their flannel cases.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Autumn Verse

Autumn time has a beauty all its own. So many people seem to think that it is a time of melancholy. Bliss Carman, the Canadian poet, who has endeared himself to thousands of his readers, and who has written some wonderfully beautiful nature poetry, finds autumn a time of optimism, and in the following little poem tells of his own unaffected pleasure in the "good roving days":

The falling leaf is at the door,
The autumn wind is on the hill;
Footsteps I have never heard before
Loiter at my cabin sill.

The mysterious autumn haze
Steals across the blue ravine
Like an Indian ghost that strays
Through his olden lost demesne.

Yes, by every trace and sign
The good roving days are here,
Mountain peak and river line,
Float the scarlet of the year.

Loveller than ever now
Is the world I love so well,
Running water, waving bough,
And the bright wind's magic spell.

Rouse the taint of migrant blood,
With the fever of the road—
Impulse older than the flood,
Lurking in its last abode.

Now the yellow of the leaf
Bids away by hill and plain;
I shall say good-bye to grief,
Wayfellow with joy again.

Taming Yeast

At one time yeast was as wild as wild could be—and yeast of this type are still floating around by the million. Owing to their minute size they cannot be seen without the aid of a microscope, but their work is plainly visible when they fall upon foods and cause fermentation. As a matter of fact wild yeasts had been busy for millions of years before anybody saw one, and they were very useful, too. In all probability yeasts were discovered by a primitive housewife who put her "loaf," made of coarsely-ground grain and water, in a warm place and forgot about it for a time. When she suddenly remembered it she found the dough had increased in bulk and was full of holes. Untamed yeasts floating about in the air had found the dough an excellent source of the right food and moisture, and without invitation made a home there. At the earliest opportunity they commenced to multiply by thousands and to produce a gas, which gradually raised the mass.

It therefore became the practice to leave dough exposed to the air and later to save a piece from each baking to act as a starter for the next one. All this happened very gradually because news travelled slowly and people did not rapidly adopt new ideas. Strangely enough it was not until the seventeenth century that the nature of yeasts were discovered, after the invention of the microscope by a Dutchman with a long name. It was found that yeasts are plants—not bacteria or germs—that reproduce rapidly by budding when the conditions are right.

Even after that, people still went on using these wild yeasts for a couple of hundred years until it occurred to some inventive mind that wild yeasts could be tamed and grown commercially. The disadvantage of using the time-worn method of capturing them was that a bolshevik yeast plant often spoiled bread by producing queer flavors. The people who first grew yeast on a large scale selected only the best strains and completely elimin-



The Right Way to Boil Potatoes

Put the potatoes in an **SMP** Enameled Potato Pot. Cover with water. Add salt to taste. Boil until soft. When finished, drain off *all* the boiling water through the strainer spout. No danger of steam scalding the hands because the handle securely locks the cover on. If your family uses potatoes, you require one of these.

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CLOTH REMNANTS

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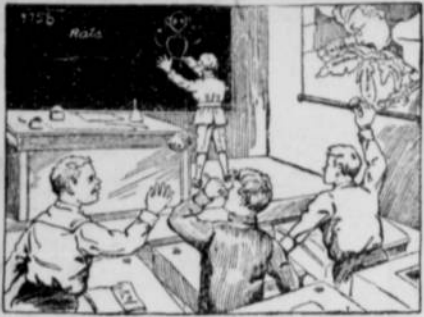
THE FLAVOR LASTS

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT.

R127

ated the "weeds." Others copied the originators of the idea, until today, the manufacture of yeast cakes has assumed tremendous proportions. The result is that people living in cities, or in the country, or in remote parts of the world, miles from a railroad, can secure reliable "tame" yeast of a first-class order for making bread.

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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Line up for Progressives

The Editor.—I see in a recent issue of The Grain Growers' Guide, a report of a Liberal convention at Winnipeg, at which it was proposed to reform the Liberal party from within by the election of more Liberals from the West.

To my mind the following advice to young women which I read years ago, seems to fit the present case: "Don't marry a man to reform him, you'll rue it, dear girls, if you do."

Brother farmers of the West—send all the Progressives back to Ottawa that your votes will carry. The party may not have measured up to our expectations. It has, I daresay, sins of omission to answer for, but send it back stronger than before. It is poor policy, having put our hand to the plow to look backward. To be perfectly frank about it, without the Progressive party there is only one party in Canada, with two names but obeying the behest of interests which care not one jot what becomes of this country so long as they can turn its resources and energy to their own advantage.

Line up boys for the Progressives.—Stick To It, Manitoba.

Evolution

The Editor.—I see in your issue of August 19 an article under this heading. I take it from this that The Guide is quite in favor of this evolution doctrine. Well, maybe some of us are beasts, but not all. Furthermore, evolution is absolutely against the doctrine of the Bible, and not only that, but the foundation of all the laws of this continent are from the Bible. So evolution not only overthrows the Bible but also the laws of this nation. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not sorry to tell you that The Guide of August 19 was not fit for my family to read, and so I put it in the stove. I for one think evolution should be fought down, and fight it I will. I also think that The Guide should publish the facts about evolution, telling all the way, where and how evolution is tearing the heart out of the doctrine of the Bible, which has been taught to us since the creation of the world, instead of upholding a doctrine to make the children believe we just came here by chance as a product of evolution in the place of coming from God. Allow me to ask one question. If evolution is the beginning and the end, what will become of the soul? And again, why not

look at the starry heavens and the earth as a product of God, which is the beginning and the end, in place of looking at it as a product of evolution? Which must we believe, the Bible or theologian and philosopher? Also, why look at man as a product of evolution, when God said He made man in His own image, in His own image made He him? Again, you state that evolution claims that man has gradually developed himself, by a game of chance, from the lower animals. If so, what will we do where the Bible says, "God created the earth and all things therein?" The Bible tells us that in the latter days there is going to be a great darkness caused by Satan and his followers. The doctrine of that time will be so great that it will be hard for God's own elect to hold their belief. This seems to refer to the doctrine of evolution. If we did develop from the animals I wish someone would kindly publish which class of animal we came from, so we might invite our ancestors in for tea some time.—Chas. M. Hair, Dugald, Man.

Evolution

The Editor.—The Tennessee affair about evolution has apparently given you considerable satisfaction, in so far as evolution has been in the limelight and what was sought to prohibit has been broadcasted in an unheard of way. Now the trend of your editorials and the publication of J. T. Hull's paper on evolution do not seem fair. It may be true evolution has up to now not been held against the truths of the Bible in such a liberal way as free-thinkers might have desired, but considering the status the Bible has had in the minds of the bulk of the people in civilized Christendom you should have given as much space in your paper to arguments against the ape theory as you have so readily given to the negative side of the teachings the world has benefited most from, or would you venture to deny that Christendom has done more to make this globe "safe for democracy" as the theory of the evolution ever has or ever will?

I am sure I am voicing the opinion, wishes and desires, of a great number of you readers, if I say that after evolution has been given space in our papers, and we have been exposed to revolutionizing theories, the fundamental truths of the Bible should be given a chance as well. You will perhaps say that we have had these teachings always, but what I would like to see would be a paper on the Bible and Evolution from an impartial and unspolled "Christian."—John W. Toews, Swatwell, Alta.

Continued on Page 22

THE DOO DADS

Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, doesn't always play fair with Tiny, his pet elephant. Tiny is only a baby, though he is so big, and Nicky constantly takes advantage of him, making Tiny do the work while Nicky claims all the reward for himself. And sometimes it happens that Tiny, without meaning to do it, turns the tables and makes Nicky wish he had played fair. It happened so the other day. Nicky had been holding a long talk with Flannelfeet, the policeman of Dooville, and it was very pleasing to Nicky, and satisfactory to Flannelfeet. After the talk, as Nicky was walking away, the Cop said to him: "And if that elephant of yours falls asleep on the job, I'll knock the tar out of him." "Yes, sir," agreed Nicky. Then Nicky went hustling down the street to find Tiny and tell him of the arrangement. "Tiny," he explained, "the Cop gave me fifty cents to have you do a job for him." Nicky walked with him to Flannelfeet's yard and at the gate said to him: "Be a good boy, Tiny, and I'll buy you ten cents worth of peanuts when you've finished." Nicky did not know just what kind of work Flannelfeet wanted done, so he waited around, thinking perhaps he could hear what was said, or see Tiny doing the work. Presently he heard the angry voice of the policeman speaking to Tiny. "What do you mean, humiliated? No nonsense—stand still now." "Gosh," exclaimed Nicky to himself, "I wonder what the Cop wants Tiny to do?" But Tiny's troubles did not trouble Nicky long. He went and spent the whole fifty cents for ice cream, and he ate it all himself. When he had finished he stretched and said: "M-m-m-m, but that was good ice cream! I really should have kept ten cents to buy Tiny some peanuts. Oh well—". That was all the regret he expended on Tiny. Nicky went out and walked in the street, but he had eaten too much to enjoy himself. "Ho hum, but I'm sleepy!" he exclaimed. "I'll hop in here and have a snooze. I don't want Tiny to catch me asleep." When he said "in here" Nicky meant in a big garbage can, about half full of trash. Giggling to himself at the joke he had played on Tiny, he climbed into the can and fell fast asleep. Presently Tiny came down the street, doing the work for which Nicky had hired him out. He was hitched to a garbage cart, and with his trunk he was wielding broom and shovel, and throwing the sweepings into the cart. Coming to the garbage can, Tiny heaved it up with his strong trunk and threw the garbage—with Nicky asleep in the middle of it—into the cart with all the ill-smelling stuff he had swept from the street. Tiny did not like the job, and he looked as if he did not. This made the policeman cross. "What are you looking so sore about?" demanded the Cop. "You should be proud of your job. You are doing people a kindness by carting away all the garbage and trash in Dooville." Tiny walked slowly down the street, and, as he passed, the policeman, looking into the cart, saw unlucky Nicky sitting in the midst of all the filth, looking muzzy, dirty, angry and ashamed all at once. The trick he had played on poor Tiny had made him a victim.



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LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

Various

NOTICE

I WISH to procure a few grade cows and heifers, also some grade sheep, to stock several farms which I have sold, and will offer in exchange some Pure-Bred Aberdeen-Angus females.

These females represent the very best in breeding and individuality, and are guaranteed in-calf to one of our great herd sires. If you are interested write at once, stating just what you have, and we will try and do business.

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GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS

WE offer to the public 10 registered Pure-bred Angus cattle, consisting of 1 cow, nine years old; 4 cows, seven years old; 3 heifers, two years old; 4 heifers one year old; 4 1925 calves, all registered stock. The founders of this herd were raised by Robert McEwan, London, Ont., and Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask., and are away above the average type. Many of these could be used now as show cows, and is the greatest available opportunity we know of for somebody wishing to have a foundation herd. Associated with this herd is one of W. F. Warren's eighteen-month-old pure-bred bulls. We will be pleased to place these with a reliable party on reasonable terms. This is in excellent condition. Apply G. A. MAYBEE, MOOSE JAW, SASK.

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SELLING—YEARLING BERKSHIRE SOW AND boar, \$30 each. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 38-2

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INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years, interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. E., Calgary. 30-5

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of excellent breeding are being shipped to produce dealers, while hundreds of farmers would pay two or three times as much if they only knew where to get them. In a recent issue of The Guide, Marilla R. Whitmore, of Poplar Point, Man., tells how 10 Rhode Island Red cockerels brought less than \$1.00 apiece, when shipped last fall as dressed poultry, while as a result of a small ad. (costing less than \$2.00), 30 cockerels brought exactly \$100, and orders for 11 had to be returned. Hundreds of Guide readers have had similar experiences. not only with poultry but with everything used or grown on the farm.

If we can do it for others—We can do it for you

The Best Time to Buy

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Timely Tips

Wood, Fence Posts and Lumber. Remember, the first man on the market commands the best price. How about sending in an ad. today?

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

N.B.—J. S. Johnston, of Brooks, Alta., writes as follows: "Please put a notice in your paper that I am sold out of Berkshires, for I am returning money every day, and cannot get anything else done for answering orders."

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Various

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VEGA

The Greatest Cream Separator of All

WONDERFUL SKIMMING RECORD

"In 100 gallons of skim-milk there would be a loss of only about a half-pound of butter-fat. In terms of money this would mean a loss of 15 cents in each 100 gallons skim-milk." —O. C. Cunningham, Ohio State University.

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For a limited time we offer the farmers of the West the Model F2 Vega Cream Separator, as illustrated, 400 lbs. capacity, for \$30 each, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Terms if desired. FORTUNA CREAM SEPARATOR CO. LTD. General Agents for Canada WINNIPEG

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CASE ENGINE, 15-27, SEPARATOR, 26-46, RUN 80 days, \$1,850; accept 32-inch separator as part payment. Crew if wanted. Case five-furrow plow, \$80. Wm. Stewart, Russell, Man. 39-2

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MAGNETOS, GENERATORS, STARTERS AND ignition repairs. Written guarantee. Official service station for Bosch, Connecticut, Olum, Delco, Klaxon and Remy. Sharpe's Limited, Automotive Electrical Engineers, 614 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 38-4

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

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CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 38-13

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MISCELLANEOUS

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COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 10-1

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[Continued on next page]

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SPECIAL FIREPROOF SAFE, CONSTRUCTED same as larger safes; outside size 23-in. high, 14-in. wide, 16-in. deep; weighs 250 pounds, only \$45 at Winnipeg; \$10 cash with order, balance on arrival. Canadian Diebold Safe Co., 183 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. 38-5

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FOR SALE—ONTARIO APPLES, CLEAN, GOOD size and color suitable for Western Canada trade. Barrels, hampers or bulk. High per cent. Sp. Write Oshawa Fruit Growers Limited, Oshawa, Ont. 38-2

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RUBBER HALF-SOLES CAN BE PUT ON leather shoes, overboots or rubbers at home in a few minutes. Men's large, medium and small sizes, 75c. pair; youths', ladies' and child's sizes, 70c. pair. With cement and instructions. Post-paid anywhere in Canada. Wood Agency, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Send Money Order or Postal Note

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GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Write for new catalogue. Fred Kaye, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg. 38-5

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HAY WANTED—QUOTE PRICES. JOHN McGregor, Kincaid, Sask. 38-5

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY. NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta-B.C., 18 cents. Light Amber, 16, 16½, 17. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat 14½, 15, 15½. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 34-7

ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER, \$7.65 cash crate six 10-pound pails f.o.b. Uxbridge, Ont. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.35 crate six 10-pound pails; also quantity Ontario Pure Maple syrup, \$12 cash crate six Imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 38-5

PURE ONTARIO HONEY—10-30 POUND pails. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Choice Clover—Manitoba, 16½c. pound; Saskatchewan, 17½c.; Alberta, B.C., 18c. Beautiful Amber, 1c. pound less. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-10

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SELLING—CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND TEN-pound lithographed pails, 60 pounds, \$10.20, f.o.b. Carman, Man. Sample, 10 cents. W. F. Somers. 39-5

ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$8.00 PER crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield, Ont. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 36-12

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FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY, \$9.50 FOR 60 pounds. Holloway Bros., Balmoral, Man. 38-5

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CHAMPION EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES for fall planting, \$5.00 per 100, postpaid. We transplant in September and October. Ship till October 15. Pittman, Waukegan, Sask.

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POTATOES FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS—GREEN Mountain, direct from grower. Write for prices. Collin Gibson, Hardisty, Man. 38-3

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YOUNG MAN—TELEGRAPHY OFFERS YOU A real future. Train as telegrapher or station agent. Enroll now. New term opening. Write for prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept. G, Cadomin Bldg., Winnipeg. 39-5

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WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND SELL direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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SALESMEN WANTED—IF YOU HAVE SALES ability and can devote your entire time to our business we can give you a good position that will assure you a regular income. We handle a most complete line of general merchandise for sale direct to consumers. High-class salesmen can make good money. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 32-9

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JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. 39-5

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FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED, ROUGE HAVANA, Petit Rouge, Petit Havana for \$2.25. Postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dillard Blvd., St. Boniface, Man. 36-12

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KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules, now stronger; quick death. Mallet postpaid, 30 capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith St., Winnipeg. makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

ANYONE CAN CATCH COYOTES WITH OUT-G-Site snares. Easy to set. Better than traps. Prices delivered \$1.00 for three, \$7.00 for 25, \$12 for 50, \$20 per 100. Ernest Mallin, Fertile, Sask. 38-3

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EXTRA CONCENTRATE—SOLD FOR FLAVORING non-alcoholic beverages. One ounce guaranteed to flavor and color one gallon. Penicillin, Brandy, Peppermint, Rum, Rye, Scotch, Grenadine, etc. Dose: One gallon, \$1.00; five gallons, \$4.00. Directions sent with order. Barrels, jars, corks, bottles, labels—all supplies. Callisano Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2938, Winnipeg, Man. 38-9

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LIVE POULTRY WANTED

THE OLD RELIABLE POULTRY HOUSE

HENS 5½ lbs. and over, 15-17c; 4-5½ lbs., 14-15c; under 4 lbs., 11-12c

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 18-20c

Chickens, 2½-5 lbs. 16-17c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped promptly on request. Cash payments.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Man's View-point

They were climbing a lofty peak of the Alps, and she was standing a few feet above him. She turned around and gazed in wonderment.

"What," he asked, "what do you see?"

"Far, far below," she cried, "I see a long, white sheet stretching like a paper ribbon almost back to our hotel."

"Ha, ha," he ejaculated. "It's that hotel bill overtaking us."

A Great Selling Agency

THOUSANDS more producers in Western Canada ship livestock to United Livestock Growers than to any other livestock agency in the West.

United Livestock Growers has more customers buying livestock from it than buy from any other livestock agency in the West.

It was this organization that alone made possible the development of Co-operative livestock shipping.

It is only through United Livestock Growers that co-operative selling of cattle is carried on. This is the greatest improvement in the selling of livestock which has been made for many years.

New customers have been developed for stocker and feeder cattle. No commission is charged on such cattle purchased from the pool.

More than \$75,000.00 has been distributed in patronage dividends.

This is a great Livestock Selling Agency

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS

LIMITED

WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW EDMONTON CALGARY

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 20

Evolution

The Editor.—Let me add my small measure of commendation to The Guide for the fair and fearless treatment it has given to the subject of evolution. It makes a refreshing contrast to the policy of frightened silence followed by most of the farm papers which have come under my notice. They seem to be guided by the observation of one American editor who declared that rural dwellers were strong for the strict letter of Biblical teaching; that city-bred discarded it with chin whiskers, carpet bags, and a nasal twang; and that Main street, half-way between these two positions, remains discreetly quiet. Like most generalizations this is only a half-baked truth. Undoubtedly the city man, in daily contact with attempts at, and exposures of fraud, is likely to subject the articles of his faith to more critical scrutiny than one who pursues the even tenor of farm life, but the popularization of science which is steadily going on is making its mark on the countryman's habits of thought also. In every rural community with which I am familiar there is a growing body of men and women who are not afraid to buttress their faith with reason, people who, rather than abandon the religion dear to their fathers as soon as they discover an absurdity in some unimportant detail of Bible teaching, seek some interpretation which will bring that teaching into harmony with the view of enlightened science. And just because the Evolution Theory provides a rational explanation to so much which previously seemed so wrapped in uncertainty, it ought to be acclaimed by every honest-minded Christian. If one wants proof of the workings of Satan, I would point him to the spirit which moves so many splendid but misguided Christians to bind the church of God in the mouldering shackles of time, making its eternal truths unpalatable to the scientifically educated youth of the future.—Bruno.

Evolution

The Editor.—"Wonders never cease." I had a hearty laugh at reading a small paragraph in The Grain Growers' Guide of August 26, written by C. H. Archbold, Alliance, Alta. I've been so amused that if you will kindly grant me space I wish to ask the author if he doesn't consider his remarks a valuable find for evolutionists. It seems to me that if scientists knew of the existence of such an individual, possessing a degree of reasoning which, when applied to the theory of evolution, leads him to believe that "We are not accountable to anyone in this world or the next," and who,

according to that reasoning, doesn't seem to know "what difference would it make if we lived as the brute beasts even now?" then, such knowledge would possibly be of assistance in establishing the theory of evolution. I think the paragraph referred to is doing considerable for the cause of evolution in your publication alone, and in that capacity would be well worth the copying by other papers if the author would permit himself to be so useful to science as to allow a more widespread delineation of his disposition.—M. L. Stauffer, Markerville, Alta.

The Tariff in the Last Parliament

Continued from Page 18

1921-25. Canada was the first country in the world to adopt what is known as a dumping clause in the tariff act, and dumping is a matter which is decided on a question of valuation. The Laurier Tariff Act provided that the valuation was to be the fair market price of the article when sold for home consumption. In 1922 an amendment was made to the Customs Act, providing that the minister of customs might value any goods or class of goods, the importation of which might prejudicially or injuriously affect the interests of Canadian producers. There was considerable opposition to this from both Progressive and Conservatives, but the government managed to get the amendment through the House.

Two days before the budget of 1924 was introduced, the minister of customs issued a regulation repealing a regulation passed in 1914, giving a leeway of 5 per cent. in the valuation of goods for tariff purposes, and allowing no exemption whatsoever under the dumping clause of the act. Again there was considerable protest, and the minister of customs finally announced that he had withdrawn the regulation. But the minister still retains the arbitrary power conferred upon him by the amendment of 1922, under which he may fix any price within his discretion for duty purposes on natural products imported into Canada.

Canadian Valuation

In the budget for 1925, Hon. J. A. Robb proposed an amendment to the tariff act, providing that the dumping regulations should apply to all goods imported into the country on which the export or actual selling price to the importer in Canada was less than the value of the goods for customs duty, and the dumping duty was to be the difference between the said selling price of the article and the value thereof for customs duty. In effect this was an insidious introduction into the Canadian tariff of the principle of home valuation, and it simply meant that the value for duty of all goods imported into the country was to be, not the fair selling price of the goods in the country of their origin, but the selling price in Canada of similar goods manufactured in Canada. This simply meant that if prices rose in Canada the price of all imported goods for duty purposes would rise correspondingly. In other words, Canada would have a tariff which would automatically adjust itself to the prices established by the Canadian manufacturers. There was such objection to this innovation that Mr. Robb withdrew the clause before the vote was taken on the budget. But the amendment of 1922, the regulation of the minister of customs in 1924, and the abortive clause in the budget amendments in 1925, indicate that there are more ways of appeasing protectionist demands than by a straight and open increase of the tariff.

No Substantial Tariff Reductions

Summing up the tariff history of the last four years it may be said that the Liberal party has made fair reductions on agricultural implements and on implements used in mining and quarrying, lumbering and fishing. Reductions on textiles run from 2 to slightly over 5 per cent., and on boots and shoes 2½ per cent. The reductions between 1921 and 1925 on farm machinery and farm tools runs from 2½ per cent. to 15 per cent., but a great part of these reductions are in the preferential tariff, and would have a very small effect upon prices in this country. The reductions on textiles were mainly in the British preferential tariff, and it is absurd to claim, as Conservatives are claiming, that they have had a serious effect on the Canadian textile industry. The Canadian textile industry must be in a very bad way if it is unable to stand a reduction of 2½ per cent. in the tariff on a portion of competitive goods. In foodstuffs there has been a slight reduction in the tariff on sugar and 2½ per cent. on tea. Altogether it may be said that in the four years it has been in office the Liberal party has reduced the duty on certain machinery and implements and products by from 2½ to 5 per cent.; on certain articles of clothing by a similar amount and has left practically untouched the duties on foodstuffs. The reductions effected would make nothing but a microscopical impression on either the cost of production or the cost of living in this country.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1925.

WHEAT—The market here has reflected the weakness in American markets, and although compared with their declines local prices gave little ground, the undertone generally in this principal bread grain is weak just at the present time. Whether British and Continental buyers are buying hand-to-mouth and waiting for lower prices to buy larger quantities, or whether they are getting supplies from some other source, does not appear to be very clear, but it is painfully evident that the volume of export buying in this market at the present time is inadequate, hence the decline. The liquidation in American wheat of the past week was influenced considerably by the lack of demand here, and consisted largely of the dumping of wheat bought at much higher prices. The speculative public in the U. S. were apparently large holders, the short crop in their own country having been the incentive to purchase. Cash markets have also been weak, with ample supplies available. In short, it has been a buyers' market throughout. Indications are, however, that a larger volume of business is passing since the decline, and in consequence a somewhat steadier market is probable.

OATS—Increasing offerings well taken by export houses. Decline here in sympathy with slump in American oats and corn. Trade, comparatively small, is yet with only moderate trade passing.

BARLEY—Good buying around 60c. Offerings of barley very heavy but this grain is in line for export, competing with all sources of supply. Shipping houses steady buyers of all grades and big trade in cash barley throughout the week.

RYE—Weakness in American markets reflected here. Buying of rye so far the poorest in years. Bulk of the buying here has been against sales in American markets. Some shipping houses taking fair quantities, but demand is mediocre and easily filled, with comparative small supplies available at the moment.

FLAX—Dropped sharply when crushers withdrew support from the market. Weakness in wheat had sentimental effect no doubt.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Sept. 21 to 26, inclusive.

	21	22	23	24	25	26	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct. 132	131	128	125	126	123	132	144	
Dec. 130	130	127	124	124	121	129	138	
May 135	130	132	129	129	126	132	142	
Oats—								
Oct. 43	43	42	42	42	42	44	60	
Dec. 42	42	41	40	41	41	42	59	
May 46	46	45	44	45	45	46	60	
Barley—								
Oct. 61	60	59	59	60	60	61	88	
Dec. 61	61	60	59	60	60	60	84	
May 65	65	64	63	63	63	65	86	
Flax—								
Oct. 235	235	231	238	231	228	235	216	
Dec. 227	228	224	221	223	221	229	206	
May 235	236	232	228	231	228	236	212	
Rye—								
Oct. 78	77	75	72	73	71	80	114	
Dec. 80	79	77	74	74	72	81	113	
May 87	85	82	78	79	77	87	117	

CASH WHEAT

Sept. 21 to 26, inclusive

	Sept.	21	22	23	24	25	26	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	133	131	129	125	126	124	134	149	
2 N ..	131	129	127	123	124	121	131	146	
3 N ..	128	125	124	120	121	119	129	144	
4.....	122	120	118	115	116	113	122	135	
5.....	111	110	107	104	106	103	113	125	
6.....	99	99	97	95	97	94	99	117	
Feed	80	80	79	78	77	74	79	109	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed September 25 as follows—October, 1½d lower, at 10s 6d; December, 1½d lower at 40s 1½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted unchanged at \$4.82½. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: October, \$1.52; December, \$1.46½.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon, 120s to 124s, per 112 lbs. (26c to 26½c per lb.), boxes 118s to 120s, (25½c to 26c), firm under reduced supplies. American, nominal. Irish 132s to 142s, (28½c to 30½c), slow. Danish 130s to 132s (28½c to 28½c). Danish killings estimated at 45,000 head.

strength, top veals making from \$6.00 to \$7.00, with the medium to plain kinds selling from \$2.50 to \$4.00.

The hog market has improved slightly over last week's price, thick smooths now selling at \$12.35 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

With slightly heavier receipts the sheep and lamb market is somewhat weaker, top lambs making from \$10 to \$11, fair to good sheep from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

We would like to remind our shippers that the third annual Stocker and Feeder Show will be held at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, October 28 to 30. Over \$8,000 in cash prizes are being offered. If you have any stock suitable for entry in this show get in touch with us, and we will arrange your entries for you. There is no charge to enter stock and no expense to exhibitors other than regular yard charges.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$6.00 to \$6.75
Prime butcher steers.....	5.50 to 6.25
Good to choice steers.....	5.00 to 5.75
Medium to good steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy..	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers.....	3.25 to 4.00
Medium stockers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers.....	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers.....	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers.....	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows.....	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows.....	2.50 to 3.00
Cutter cows.....	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	6.00 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves.....	2.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves.....	2.50 to 3.00

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Sales for the week amounted to 3,439 cattle, 447 calves, 882 hogs, and 812 sheep and lambs. With liberal receipts, the bulk of supplies consisted of medium grading. The trading was brisk, and prices continued steady on all grades. A good demand prevailed for fleshy dehorned

feeders for export purposes. Good to choice steers made \$4.50 to \$5.50; choice heifers made from \$3.50 to \$4.50, and best cows from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Fleshy feeders, suitable for export ranged from \$4.50 to \$5.25, and other good kinds from \$3.75 to \$4.25. Good stockers brought from \$3.50 to \$4.00, and plainer kinds around \$3.00. The hog market was 25 cents higher than the previous week, and remained steady. Thick smooths sold at \$12, off cars. Lambs were slightly easier, and sold from \$11 to \$12, with wethers at \$9.50, and ewes around \$7.00.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts show a slight decrease over the week-end. Dealers are paying extras 3½c, firsts 30c, seconds 26c, delivered, cases returned. Jobbing extras 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 31c. Poultry: Poultry receipts are lighter due to harvest operations. Live springers 12c to 15c, fowl 7c to 14c, roosters 7c to 8c, ducks 10c to 11c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Dealers are paying extras 29c, firsts 26c, seconds 23c, delivered, cases returned. It is reported that Saskatoon dealers are quoting extras 30c, firsts 28c, seconds 26c, jobbing firsts 37c, seconds 32c. Two cars of fresh eggs were rolling to Montreal over the week-end at fresh firsts 33c to 34c, seconds 29c to 30c. A car of storage eggs are rolling to Quebec and another car of fresh to Montreal, at extras 36c, firsts 33c, seconds 29c f.o.b. Prince Albert. Poultry—Live springers 12c to 15c, fowl 5c to 10c, roosters 5c, ducks 8c to 12c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: The market is firm with a good demand and light receipts. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 31c, firsts 27c, seconds 21c. Jobbing, extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 30c. Poultry—Poultry is moving slowly with a couple of cars of live birds being shipped to Vancouver. Dealers quoting 15c for live chickens, 12c for fowl.

Only Saw the Road

Ned—"Where did you tour on your vacation?"

Ted—"Gosh! I don't know! I was driving the car."

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
September 21 to September 26, inclusive

Date	OATS						BARLEY			FLAX			WHEAT
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Reg.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Sept. 21.....	46	42	40	38	36	60	57	53	52	235	230	220	78
22.....	46	42	40	38	36	60	57	52	52	235	231	220	77
23.....	45	41	39	37	35	59	56	52	51	231	227	216	74
24.....	44	40	39	37	35	58	55	51	50	228	224	213	71
25.....	45	41	39	37	35	60	58	53	52	231	226	216	73
26.....	44	40	39	37	35	60	58	53	52	230	225	213	71
Week Ago.....	47	43	41	39	37	59	57	53	52	235	230	220	79
Year Ago.....	60	58	58	57	55	89	87	84	83	264	218	181	114



Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1870

THREE MILLION ACRES

—IN—
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
GRAZING LANDS ON LEASE
WOOD AND HAY PERMITS GRANTED

ON REASONABLE TERMS

Apply for particulars and inspection facilities to
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Land Department, Winnipeg or Edmonton

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Lougheed Building,

Winnipeg

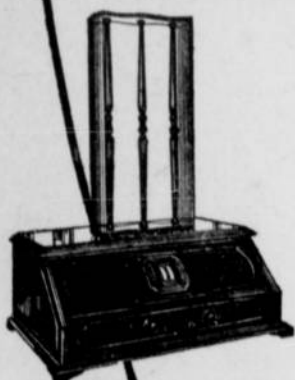
Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

A Model for Every Purse



C.G.E. Model 193
Cabinet Type—Equipped with two U.X. 199 Radiotron Tubes, one U.X. 120 Power Tube and Head Telephones \$80.00

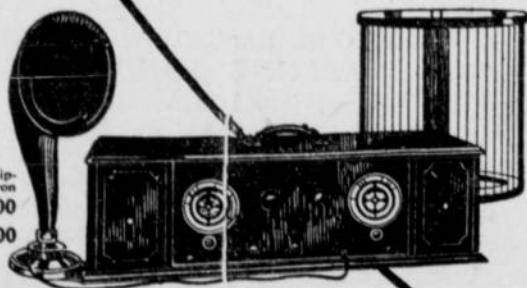


Radiola 25
Six Tube Super-Heterodyne, equipped with five U.X. 199 Radiotrons and one U.X. 120 Power Tube and U.Z. 1325 Radiola Loud Speaker \$254.00
Same as above but without Loud Speaker \$230.00

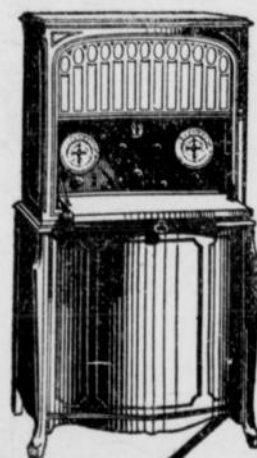


Radiola 28
Eight Tube Super-Heterodyne, equipped with External Loop, seven U.X. 199 Radiotron Tubes, one U.X. 120 Power Tube and U.Z. 1325 Loud Speaker \$374.00

Radiola Super-Heterodyne Second Harmonic
Six Tube Super-Heterodyne, equipped with six U.V. 199 Radiotron Tubes, and U.Z. 1325 Loud Speaker \$214.00
Ditto—without Loud Speaker \$190.00



Radiola Super VIII
Six Tube Super-Heterodyne equipped with six U.V. 199 Radiotron Tubes and built-in Loud Speaker \$450.00



Radiola III-A
Equipped with four U.V. 199 Radiotron Tubes and Head Phones \$66.00



Radiola III
Equipped with two U.X. 199 Radiotron Tubes and Head Telephones \$35.00



C.G.E. Model 93
Equipped with two U.X. 199 Radiotron Tubes, one U.X. 120 Power Tube and Head Telephones \$59.00



Radiola 20
Five Tube Neutralized Regenerative Tuned Radio Frequency, equipped with four U.X. 199 Radiotron Tubes, one U.X. 120 Power Tube, Head Telephones and U.Z. 1325 Loud Speaker \$174.00
Ditto—without Loud Speaker \$150.00

FAR away, in a spacious hall, a great orchestra unrolls the rich melody of a master symphony. Far away, in a vast cathedral, an organ pours forth the theme of an age-old hymn. Far away, in a world-famed opera house, a drama is revealed in song.

Far away—but with a turn of the dials—near—vivid and real. With a Radiola, you are part of the audience—a silent listener to magic sounds. The “distance fan” is now a listener. The thrill of radio is no longer in getting fifty stations in a night, for Radiolas by C.G.E. have conquered distance and now turn to music.

C.G.E. engineers have kept pace with broadcasting—have improved reception to meet an ever-widening world of fun. With the simplicity and tone quality of radiolas by C.G.E., the home becomes a fascinating corner in a world of new interest and new pleasure for everybody.

There is a Radiola manufactured by C.G.E. for every purse,—models which bring the full miracle of radio into your home selling for as low a price as \$35.00, and the reputation and skill of C.G.E. are behind them.

Buy your radio set now. Provided it is a Radiola on which the name of the Canadian General Electric Company appears, you run no risk of disappointment.

Radiola



A CANADIAN
GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCT